FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 229 *27 November 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's Qaddumi Addresses UN General Assembly 26 Nov [VOP] A 1
President of Arab Monetary Fund on U.S. Assets Freeze A 1
Fatah Central Committee Holds 10-Hour Meeting 24 Nov [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AFP: Government Denies Presence of U.S. Paratroops C 1
Amir Returns From Short Visit to Saudi Arabia C 1

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Reported Trouble in Infantry College C 1
Venezuelan Oil Minister Arrives, Says Oil Prices To Rise C 1
Leaves for Tehran C 2
Leaves for Baghdad C 2
Comments on Prices, Dollar C 3
Council of Ministers Adopts Economic Measures C 3
Paper Criticizes U.S. Reaction to Islamic Upsurge C 4
AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Says U.S. Will Take Tunbs, Abu Musa C 4

PDRY

PFLP's George Habash Arrives, Praises Ties C 5
Meets Premier C 5
Soviet Submarine Bases Reportedly Under Construction C 6
[London AL-HAWADITH 23 Nov]

SAUDI ARABIA

Continuing Developments in Al-Haram Mosque Incident C 6
'UKAZ Criticizes U.S. C 6
Gunshots Still Heard C 7
Information Minister's Statement C 7
Revolutionary Group Statement C 9
AFP: 200 Rebels Remain C 10
Kuwaiti, Bahraini Leaders Hold Talks With King Khalid C 10
Kuwaiti Chief Leaves C 10
Bahraini Amir Leaves C 10
U.S. Treasury Secretary Miller Arrives 23 Nov C 11
Meets Finance Minister C 11
Meets King C 12
Attends Dinner C 12
Describes Talks C 12
Departs 26 Nov C 12
Yamani: Oil Production Policy Not Affected by Iran Events C 13
[Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 22 Nov]

UAE Prime Minister, Delegation Arrive in Riyadh 27 Nov C 14
Meets King Khalid C 15

YAR

President Returns From Libya, Makes Statement C 15

EGYPT

Minister of State Ghali Comments on U.S.-Iranian Crisis D 1
Contacts Held With Israel on Nabulus Mayor, Autonomy D 1
Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee To Meet 10 Dec D 1
Ghali Meets Italian Envoy, Reaffirms Stand on Jerusalem D 2
Petroleum Minister on Oil Production, Sale to Israel D 2
GDR Request To Use Egyptian Airspace Turned Down D 2
Polish Economic Delegation Arrives in Cairo D 3
As-Sadat Decrees NDP Provisional Political Bureau D 3
As-Sadat Chairs NDP Political Bureau Meeting D 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Grants Interview to Tunisian Television F 1
Returns From Tunis F 1
Government Spokesman Condemns Mecca Mosque Siege F 3

LEBANON

VOL: Forces Command Rejects Arab Summit Resolutions G 1
Nationalist Movement Reviews Arab Summit, Iran [VOP] G 1
Haddad Discusses Situation in South, Ties With Israel G 2
[MONDAY MORNING 19-25 Nov]
VOL: Israeli Planes, Patrols Active in South G 3

SYRIA

Papers Comment on Tehran Embassy Occupation H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Joint Statement Issued Following Iranian-Libyan Talks I 1
Delegation Press Conference I 2
Delegation's Departure I 3
Iran Oil Minister Cables Thanks for Support I 3
Commentary Supports Iran's 'Holy War' Against U.S. I 3

MAURITANIA

Arrival of French Troops in Mauritania Reported I 5

SUDAN

Peoples' Assembly Controller on Sudan's Arab Policy I 6

TUNISIA

L'ACTION Calls for Release of Tehran Hostages I 6

WESTERN SAHARA

Tension Increases Over Western Sahara I 7
Saharan Communique on Military Victories Reported I 8

IRAN

25 November Developments Concerning U.S. Embassy R 1
Bani Sadr Interview R 1
Madani on Military Action R 5
Shari'at-Madari Interview [Madrid EL PAIS 25 Nov] R 5
26 November Developments Concerning U.S. Embassy R 6
Seminary Supports Students' Call R 6
Bani Sadr Postponement of Trip R 7
PLO Representative Meets Bani Sadr [VOP] R 7
Khomeyni Addresses Revolution Guards R 8
Air Bases on Full Alert R 9
Bani Sadr UN Visit R 9
Revelation Statement No 13 R 11
Oil Minister Comment R 12
Ban on Live Broadcasts R 12
MacBride Interview R 13
Ayatollah Beheshti Interview R 13
Bulgarian Plane Fired Upon R 14
Bani Sadr Warns Iranians Overseas R 14
Speech at U.S. Embassy R 15
Ambassador Meets Gromyko R 15
Reserve Guard Training R 15
Americans Reportedly Support Student R 16
DPRK Foreign Minister's Message R 17
Tehran Radio Comment R 17
'Holy War' Call Denied R 19
Khomeyni Meets Ayatollah Montazeri R 19
Bani Sadr on Congressional Investigation R 19
Border Airbase Attacked R 20
Chase Manhattan Accused [Paris LE MONDE 25-26 Nov] R 20
Naval Chief Interview [Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA 26 Nov] R 22
27 November Developments Concerning U.S. Embassy R 23
Shari'at-Madari Statement R 23
Khomeyni NHK Interview R 23
Khomeyni Statement to Mourners R 24
Commentary on Security Council R 25
College Converted Into Training Base R 26
Qom's Airspace Closed R 26
Government Delegation Holds Talks in Kordestan R 27
Army Warns Leftists R 28
Difficulties in Talks R 29
Demonstrations in Mahabad R 29
Montazeri Clarifies Remarks R 30
Qom Seminary Message R 30
Delegation To Resume Talks R 31
Revolution Council Discussion R 32
Conditional 20-Day Cease-Fire R 32
Border Inhabitants Support Khomeyni R 33
Army To Halt Operations R 34
Autonomy Demonstrations R 34
INA Reports on Mass Escape From Prison R 35
Tehran Reports Jailbreak R 35
Officers Suspended R 35

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Officials Discuss Border Demarcation With Bangladesh S 1
Industry Minister Resigns From Cabinet, Party S 1
Communist Party Comments on Law and Order, Iran S 1
Dange Resigns S 1
Lok Sabha, Assembly Election Schedule Announced S 2
Bahuguna, Muslim Community Leader Support Mrs Gandhi S 2
Defense Minister On Nuclear Options, CIA S 3

NEPAL

AFP: Students Storm British Gorkha Recruitment Center S 3
PRC Foreign Minister Makes State Visit S 3
Received by King S 3
Meets Prime Minister S 3
Departs Katmandu S 4

PAKISTAN

Students Stage Brief Anti-U.S. Demonstration in Islamabad S 4
Haq Expresses Sorrow Over Air Crash in Saudi Arabia S 5
Karachi Celebrates Recovery of Mosque in Mecca S 5
Embassy in Saudi Arabia Denies Receipt of Stolen Uranium S 5

PLO'S QADDUMI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 26 NOV

JN270745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Addressing the UN General Assembly which met last night to debate the Palestinian problem, brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, announced that the United States would be wrong if it believed that the Palestinians would give up their rights under pressure and oppression.

Brother Abu al-Lutf warned the United States that its continued unconditional support for Israel is bound to foment troubles in the world and ignite areas beyond the Middle East area. Brother Abu al-Lutf condemned the Camp David accords, the separate peace treaty and Washington's policy toward the Palestinian problem.

Brother Abu al-Lutf proposed the search for a new framework comprising all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on equal footing, for the sake of solving the Middle East crisis and setting up a just and lasting peace in order to champion the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future and set up their independent state on their national soil.

In his speech, brother Abu al-Lutf condemned the oppressive and arbitrary practices of the racist Zionist authorities against our people in the occupied territories and [word indistinct] Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. This constitutes a criminal action violating international treaties, brother Abu al-Lutf added.

PRESIDENT OF ARAB MONETARY FUND ON U.S. ASSETS FREEZE

JN270948 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Nov--Dr Jawad Hashim, president of the Arab Monetary Fund, has warned Arab countries against the U.S. decision freezing Iranian assets in U.S. banks. He said that the U.S. decision indirectly shows the importance of the Arab assets in the United States if they are used as a tool to impose political pressure on the U.S. administration.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi paper AL-WAHDAH today, Dr Hashim described the U.S. decision as a serious precedent shaking confidence in financial laws which protect foreign depositors inthe United States.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 10-HOUR MEETING 24 NOV

JN250700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting yesterday in the presence of brother Abu 'Ammar.

During the meeting, discussion focused on current developments in the area, the resolutions of the Arab summit conference, the serious situation created by the U.S. threats to Iran and other issues.

The radio correspondent has learned that the Fatah Central Committee adopted several important measures in response to all these issues. The meeting lasted 10 hours.

BAHRAIN

AFP: GOVERNMENT DENIES PRESENCE OF U.S. PARATROOPS

OW241608 Paris AFP in English 1555 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, 24 Nov. (AFP)--The Bahrain Government has denied that U.S. paratroops have landed in that country, the Iranian press agency PARS said today. Bahrain also assured Iran it would never authorize the landing of American troops on its soil, PARS said.

AMIR RETURNS FROM SHORT VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

JN261557 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 26 November--The Bahraini amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, returned home at noon today, following a visit of several hours to Saudi Arabia. The Bahraini amir was received upon arrival home by the prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; and the heir apparent and defense minister, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah.

In a statement prior to his departure from Riyadh, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah said that during his visit, he and Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz discussed the region's general current developments. The Bahraini amir added that he congratulated the Saudi king on liquidating the apostate clique, which desecrated God's holy abode and the holiest site on earth. The Bahraini amir added: The wisdom that was manifested in dealing with the issue deserves the appreciation and praise of all the world's Muslims.

KUWAIT

MINISTER DENIES REPORTED TROUBLE IN INFANTRY COLLEGE

JN270952 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 27 November--'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has denied reports about disturbances in the infantry school in Kuwait the day before yesterday. He added: All that happened is that some military cadets in the school submitted some demands without any illegal actions. In a statement published by the newspaper AL-QABAS today, the Kuwaiti minister said top officials have discussed these demands and the matter was settled in a positive manner and in ways followed in Kuwaiti society.

VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER ARRIVES, SAYS PRICES TO RISE

LD241850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 24 November--Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, now visiting Kuwait, has stated to the Kuwaiti AL-WATAN, in a report published today, that oil prices will be increased as of the beginning of next year, but he did not specify by how much.

He added that the price increase will be discussed by the OPEC ministerial conference which will be held in Caracas on 17 December. The Venezuelan minister, who arrived here yesterday on the first leg of a tour of the Gulf oil countries, said that "oil prices are bound to go up as of the beginning of next year in order to prevent intermediary companies from making exorbitant profits by buying our oil cheaply."

He said that at the OPEC meeting Venezuela will propose that the 13 member countries help "in a more effective manner" the poor developing countries. It is recalled OPEC has a $1.6 billion fund for providing easy loans to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He blamed the world oil companies for the creation of the free spot market, where oil is being sold at prices double those fixed by OPEC. There were some reports, it is recalled, that a number of OPEC member countries have been selling quantities of their oil on the spot market. But the Venezuelan minister affirmed that his country does not contribute at all to the spot market.

He also said that any dialog between the developing and industrial countries must dwell on the prices of manufactured goods which the advanced countries export as well as on the question of the transfer of technological know-how to the developing countries.

Leaves for Tehran

LD250848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 25 November--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti left here today for Tehran for talks with Iranian officials concerning the price of oil and the use of the dollar as a currency for payment for oil. The minister made no statement on his departure, but informed sources have told KUNA that he will spend a few hours in Iran and then return to Kuwait to continue his tour of Gulf countries in preparation for the OPEC meeting to be held in Caracas next month.

According to these sources, the Venezuelan minister will discuss the question of oil prices with the Iranians. He will also inquire about reports that the Iranian revolutionary government has decided to abandon the dollar as an oil currency. The sources would not specify the names of Iranian officials he will be meeting but said that the talks will most likely take place at Tehran airport.

The Venezuelan minister arrived in Kuwait on Friday on the first leg of a tour which will also carry him to the UAE and Saudi Arabia.

Leaves for Baghdad

LD260836 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 26 November--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti left here today for Iraq on the next leg of his tour of consultations prior to the OPEC meeting in Caracas next month. According to official sources, the Venezuelan minister, who had been in Kuwait since last Friday and who made a brief visit to Iran yesterday, will return to Kuwait from Baghdad this evening.

His consultations with the Gulf oil-producing countries center on the possible raising of oil prices at the Caracas conference on 17 December and on Venezuela's proposal for increasing aid by the oil countries to the poor developing countries.

Comments on Prices, Dollar

LD271000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--The Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, left here today for Abu Dhabi as part of his tour aimed at coordinating the stands of the oil-producing countries prior to the OPEC ministerial conference in Caracas in 3 weeks' time. Calderon Berti spent 4 days in Kuwait during which he made flying visits to Iran and Iraq. His tour will also include Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

On his departure he made no statement. However, he told a press conference here last night that the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, have not agreed on a specific percentage increase in oil prices expected to be announced at the Caracas conference on 17 December. The Venezuelan minister, who paid visits to Algeria an Nigeria before coming to Kuwait, pointed to the existence of some sort of unanimity about increasing prices in 1980. However, he admitted that the question of fixing the percentage remained problematical.

Calderon Berti called for a reduction of the present differences in OPEC oil prices, which vary from $18 to $23.5 a barrel and the prices on the free market which reach more than $40. He blamed the industrial countries for the rise in prices on the free market because of their "rush" to purchase oil from this market and to store huge quantities of it "in excess of" ordinary rates of storage.

The minister dismissed the idea that the OPEC countries in their coming conference will decide to abandon the dollar as a currency for calculating oil exports. He said that his talks during his tour "confirmed for him that OPEC will not abandon the dollar as a basis for evaluating oil prices." He urged the OPEC countries gradually to adopt a new pricing system fixing the increase of prices every 3 months "to realize stability in oil prices and to know in advance the amount of the increase at the beginning of each period."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD260024 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting this morning under Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, the heir apparent and prime minister. The council was acquainted with the message sent to the amir by the president of Venezuela which was delivered by the minister of energy and mineral resources of Venezuela, Humberto Calderon Berti. The message deals with international oil matters and preparations for the OPEC meeting to be held in Caracas next month.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abd al-Aziz Husayn, said after the meeting that the council was acquainted with the recommendations of the Economic and Finance Committee concerning some aspects of the economic situation in the country. The council endorsed the committee's proposal to maintain the lending rate of the dinar by discounting commercial notes and by widening the exchange of currencies.

The council agreed that the central bank should make available suitable facilities to ease the bank's dinar sources; that commercial banks should limit the granting of overdrafts; that the granting of loans with defined purposes should be widened and the cover granted by foreign contracting companies with banks should be limited by means of submitting bids for major state general projects in foreign currency to be chosen by the Ministry of Finance; that the issuance of bonds in Kuwaiti dinars should be banned temporarily so that the minister of finance may assess the suitable conditions for such issuances and their volume; and that the processes of agreed acquisition should be accelerated.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. REACTION TO ISLAMIC UPSURGE

ID251036 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 25 November--The English-language Kuwait TIMES writes today that the Carter administration has not acted decisively and swiftly enough to deal with the religious upsurges that have swept the Islamic world. The paper adds that India and Pakistan are among the closest friends of the United States but they have been exposed to internal pressures from the religious leaders to force them to change their course and stop riding on Washington's bandwagon. The paper adds that the Islamic upsurge could be considered a positive factor which has carried the masses into the national current and put an end once and for all to the imperialist past which concentrated only on dealing with an elite.

The paper points out that the United States has always considered the Islamic countries as its allies. Hence, it adds, the United States should have exploited the facilities open to it to strike up a dialog with the religious leaders such as Khomeyni. Had Washington done this, there would have been no need now for President Jimmy Carter to speak of the possibility of resorting to force to solve the crisis of the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the paper says.

The paper points out that the use of force would have devastating consequences. If the United States wishes to maintain its friends in the Gulf area with the spread of the Islamic upsurge there, the paper writes, then it should act with utmost speed to reconsider its policy in the region.

AR-RA-Y AL-'AMM SAYS U.S. WILL TAKE TUNBS, ABU MUSA

ID271018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0729 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Press review on Iranian situation]

[Text] AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, in its comment on developments in the Iranian-American crisis, predicts that "the U.S. military force will rush the Arab islands, occupied by Iran during the shah's time, and will detain all Iranians on them as hostages in return for the release of the embassy hostages, together with the threat to return the island to its Arab owners." The paper says that "this solution in American visualization will either insure Tehran's submission or will bring to a decisive point the explosion of the conflict between the Arabs and Iran."

The paper discusses at length the U.S. intention in calling the Security Council to convene, in an attempt to extract a resolution likely to be rejected by Iran and enabling the United States, according to international provisions, to move toward "using the final means"--namely military power--and to tell America and the world that it did this "under duress" after exhausting all diplomatic means.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM underlines the seriousness of these developments which could tilt "the table in this region," and says "after that it would be absolutely out of the question to distinguish the beginning from the end."

The Kuwait TIMES advises the United States to reflect before taking military steps against Iran. It says that although President Carter's attitude in the crisis of the hostages detained at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is "right," military intervention in Iran "might disgrace" the American President, whom the paper described as the leader of democracy.

The paper says that the present "grave" tension resulting from this case" will not only constitute a catastrophe for the Gulf countries but it might threaten the end of the human race." It adds that the United States should continue to exercise self-restraint "because a confrontation between Washington and Iran might lead the Soviet Union to move."

PDRY

PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH ARRIVES, PRAISES TIES

LD251755 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, has praised the PDRY and its firm attitude toward the Arab and world liberation movements. He said: We are particularly interested in this country's revolution, because it is the first Arab country to establish the authority of the workers and the peasants. This is important because it has brought about many changes. This is why we of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab national liberation movement are dutybound to protect Democratic Yemen's experiment, he said.

Habash, who arrived early this morning at the head of a PFLP delegation on an official visit to Democratic Yemen that will last for several days, stressed that he was visiting our country to consolidate, cement and deepen the historic bonds linking the PFLP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, as well as the Yemeni and Palestinian peoples.

Meets Premier

LD261754 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], and his delegation. The brother premier welcomed the delegation at the beginning of the meeting. A number of issues of interest to the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and the situation in the Arab arena and the positions of the two revolutions on them were then discussed. The results of the 10th Arab summit and the present conditions affecting the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement were also discussed.

Brother George Habash praised the firm position of the PDRY on the Palestinian cause and the Arab national liberation movement. He stressed that all the revolutionary transformations witnessed by this region of the Arab world confirmed the soundness of the revolutionary course adopted under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP].

The meeting was attended by brothers Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and 'Abd al-Hamid Ahmad Sa'id, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee. From the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by brothers Abu at-Tayyib, member of the PFLP Political Bureau and (Qaid), member of the Political Relations Committee of the PFLP Central Committee.

SOVIET SUBMARINE BASES REPORTEDLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD261309 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 23 Nov 79 pp 12, 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Bases for Soviet Submarines in Aden"]

[Text] Following the 20-year treaty which PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il signed with the Soviet Union, the PDRY signed a similar treaty with East Germany and probably with other communist countries, including Cuba. Diplomatic reports from Aden say that Soviet experts there are engaged in building bases for Soviet submarines in South Yemeni territorial waters which the submarines will use for their long-range patrols in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean on the one side and the area along the East African coast on the other. The reports say that modern nuclear submarines will be stationed in Aden waters when the bases are completed.

SAUDI ARABIA

CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS IN AL-HARAM MOSQUE INCIDENT

'UKAZ Criticizes U.S.

JN261652 Doha QNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 26 November--The Saudi paper 'UKAZ today reveals some of the events that took place following the attack on the holy Al-Haram by an apostate clique. The paper says that reports of the incident were leaked on the international and domestic levels prior to the issuance of the official Saudi statement, which quoted two important sources. The paper says that a few hours after the incident, the White House spokesman broadcast a general description of the incident by giving distorted information, which has not even now been proven officially true.

The paper says that on the domestic level, reports on the incident were circulated among the citizens following the escape of a considerable number of those praying in the mosque.

The paper states that the Interior Minister's delay in broadcasting the first statement on the incident was purely a procedure of reservation, which is dictated by the usual security procedures in such cases. The paper adds: However, the question to which no clear answer has been given is: What is the reason behind the announcement of such an incident by the White House prior to its announcement by the Saudi Interior Ministry?

The paper continues: If we say that the U.S. Embassy has special equipment for outside communications which enables it to notify the U.S. State Department about the incident, [words indistinct] cut off [word indistinct] telecommunications between Saudi Arabia and the outside. The normal course to follow would have been to ask permission at least from the concerned domestic authorities prior to announcing such a domestic incident.

Gunshots Still Heard

NC261817 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[By Michel Tourguy]

[Excerpt] Jidda, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 26 (AFP)--Gunshots were heard today inside the Grand Mosque in Mecca, which remains surrounded by Saudi Armed Forces, it was reported here. The same Saudi officials, who had yesterday announced their forces in complete control of the holy shrine, said that National Guard troops had found yet more rebels hiding in the building's numerous passages. This same explanation was already given yesterday, and and shortly afterwards, following a careful search of the shrine, it was announced that the last of the rebels who had shot their way into the mosque one week ago were in custody.

Nonetheless, it is not unlikely that more rebels remained behind since the mosque has several underground areas and it is easy for a man to shift to another hiding place during a search.

The Saudi Interior Ministry's continuing silence on the matter and the delays in issuing official statements are now bewildering foreign newsmen, and causing concern among the local population. It seems possible that the explanatory statement the ministry had promised on the whole affair may not be forthcoming for several days, or even weeks. Authorities may need that much time to interrogate the surviving members of the rebel band that stormed the shrine and to come up with an official version of what occurred.

By now, the Saudi press is no longer publishing reports of the incident except for the numerous messages of condolences and regrets from all over the Muslim world. There are also descriptions of the arrival of various emirs who have come to congratulate King Khalid on his government's handling of the affair.

Information Minister's Statement

LD261932 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1832 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the information minister, made an important statement this evening concerning events in the Holy Mosque. Following is text of the statement by the information minister:

Praise be to God. We have all followed events at the Holy Mosque. A group of dissidents of the Islamic faith stormed the (?ancient) house and assaulted innocent worshipers there. Many questions have been raised about not having successive statements explaining the end of the operation although two statements were issued by his royal highness the interior minister in which he explained the situation [word indistinct] when the two statements were issued.

This was followed by news statements issued by the Information Ministry explaining the dimensions of the operation. Nevertheless there was a great follow-up to ascertain details of the matter.

The fact is that since the first moments of this incident His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has been following the incident and issuing orders to His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who has stayed in Jidda since his return from Tunis. His majesty the king wanted this operation to be completed--the operation of purguing the Grand Mosque of this group on the condition that the lives of Muslims be safeguarded and the safety of the Grand Mosque from any destruction be insured.

Naturally the security circles concerned were eager to storm the holy house and rid it of that oppressive clique. In the meantime they were anxious to implement the orders of his majesty to safeguard the lives of Muslims and not to destroy the house. Such an operation entailing the storming of the mosque, elimination or seizure of the clique is a difficult one due to the status of the Holy Mosque.

Those who know the Holy Mosque realize that it is a strong fortress, especially with its huge construction and its minarests, where they are positioned. Groups and individuals of that clique are also positioned in various tiers of the mosque and terraces, rendering an operation to storm the mosque very difficult if safeguarding the lives of those inside is taken into consideration, the lives of the innocent inside the mosque and [safeguarding] the holy house of God.

Nevertheless the security forces were anxious to constrain this group and drew up several plans with which they were able, thanks be to God, to storm some doors of the Grand Mosque and enter the mosque. They began to tighten their grip on this group and fight them until they managed to clear the mosque to its present state, whereby the situation has come, as I pointed out in a previous statement, under the total control of the security forces--the upper tiers of the mosque and middle and lower tiers are under control; also the courtyard [surrounding the Ka'abah] and all places where worshipers pray have come under the full control of the security forces.

The reason why a final statement has not been issued in this reagrd is the fact that some of those who stormed the Holy Mosque are still hiding. A small clique is still hiding in the underground vault, in what we call the underground retreats [Al-Khalawi as-Sufla] of the Holy Mosque. The security forces are eager to contain them so that they will surrender and be arrested, God willing.

All exits to the vault are controlled by the security forces. They are gradually advancing toward capturing them alive and presenting them to the Shari'ah for just judgment since they have frightened people, terrorized and killed them in the Holy Mosque, ruined the house of God and taken up arms at the time when the Almighty made efforts to provide for the people and when He warned any man who sought to profane have him taste grievous torment.

Praised be God, the ulema issued a ruling in this respect; his majesty the king did not order the storming of the mosque and fighting them until after the rulings were issued authorizing the fighting of those who assaulted people inside the Holy Mosque and who terrorized people in the Holy Mosque.

Some might ask why it was that the Information Ministry did not issue successive statements in this respect--daily statements to follow this event. I explained in a previous statement that it is the policy of this country in all fields, and in particular in the information field, not to rely on excitement or exaggeration, but on stating full facts. Therefore, successive statements were issued by the interior minister explaining the dimensions of this issue and the various stages which had been achieved in realizing this.

These are the reasons, and no doubt we, thank God, have been able to deal with this matter with wisdom until the purge of the mosque has been accomplished in the manner which I have outlined.

Tomorrow, God willing, there will be a meeting with one of the military commanders who participated in the operation of purging the Grand Mosque so that he can explain to the people the dimensions of this operation and the dimensions of fighting inside and around the Grand Mosque. This is because the security forces confronted a fortified citadel which has many columns; the security forces were fighting as if they were in a forest of columns, a situation which made it easy for this gang to take shelter behind these columns. But with God's help, the security forces were able to realize their aim of purging the mosque in the manner I have explained and with all its tiers, and managed to confine the group to the lower vault, or the lower retreats of the Grand Mosque.

What I would like to confirm is that His Majesty King Khalid has been following this event. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd, as soon as he returned from Tunis, was eager to stay in Jidda, receiving the orders of his majesty the king in dealing with this matter with all possible wisdom. His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah Ibn Abd al-Aziz returned from Morocco as soon as he heard the news. He remained beside his majesty the king to follow events. In holy Mecca, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Royal Highness Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca, directly supervised the operation of purifying the Holy Mosque.

The Almighty willed that the plans drawn up succeed; God has led to clearing the Holy Mosque in the manner I have already mentioned above, namely, that all tiers have been completely cleared and been secured. That small clique is still in the underground vault in the retreats. The state is confining them in order to secure their seizure so that they may receive deterrent punishment since they have frightened the worshippers and terrorized them.

We are a nation, praise be God, that is proud of our Islam, our faith, our principles and our Shari'ah before all else. It is the zenith of our pride in our life; We are proud of being servants to the two holy Mosques with which God almighty has honored us and we will spare no efforts in protecting and looking after these santuaries, God willing, in all forms. We pray to God to preserve our faith, the backbone of our affairs, and to guide our steps to good and to avoid all sorts of evil in this country.

May those who want harm this country be harmed themselves. We pray that God almighty grant us success, and peace be with you.

Revolutionary Group Statement

OW270048 Paris AFP in English 0030 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beirut, Nov. 27 (AFP)--Six hundred people have died in the battle for the Great Mosque of Mecca, a previously unknown Saudi revolutionary organization claimed last night. The storming of the mosque last Wednesday followed a series of revolutionary incidents in Saudi cities, the Hijaz Union of the People of the Peninsula said in a statement to AFP here. The organisation claimed that 7,000 people had been arrested after the attack on the mosque which, it said, followed demonstrations in Riyadh, Medina, Hijaz and the south of the country.

It said the events had been staged in the hope of triggering an Islamic revolution hostile to the United States and Zionism. After this attempt failed, 300 revolutionaries were forced to take refuge in the Great Mosque of Mecca the statement said.

They hoped, according to the statement, to make contact with international news media to make their aims known to the world. But, the organisation claimed, Saudi occupation forces backed by American troops desecrated the Islamic holy place and prevented journalists from entering Mecca.

Earlier yesterday, in a telephone call to AFP here, an organisation calling itself the Revolutionary Moslem Movement in the Arab Peninsula claimed responsibility for the seizure of the mosque.

AFP: 200 Rebels Remain

NC271310 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Jidda, Saudi Arabia, Nov 27 (AFP)--The number of rebels holding out in the cellars of the Grand Mosque of Mecca is about 200 rather than the handful claimed by the Saudi authorities, a highly reliable source said here today. The rebels are well supplied with arms and provisions, having stocked up the cellars and underground passages of the mosque several days in advance of last Wednesday's armed seizure of the building, the source added. The total number who took part in the attack appears to be more than 500, of whom over 300 have been reportedly killed or captured by the Saudi National Guard.

KUWAITI, BAHRAINI LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH KING KHALID

LD261122 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 26 November--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad As-sabah of Kuwait and Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah of Bahrain held a meeting at An-Nasiriyah guest palace at noon today. The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guards Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Foreign Minister of Bahrai Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak.

Following the meeting, King Khalid held a banquet in honor of his Kuwaiti and Bahraini guests.

Kuwaiti Chief Leaves

LD261354 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1240 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, left Riyadh airport for home at 1530 following a few hours' visit to the kingdom.

Bahraini Amir Leaves

LD261356 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, amir of the state of Bahrain and the accompanying delegation, left Riyadh airport for home at 1530 after a few hours visit to the kingdom.

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY MILLER ARRIVES 23 Nov

LD232008 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh 23 Nov SNA--The U.S. secretary of the treasury, William Miller, arrived in Riyadh tonight on a 3-day visit to the kingdom at the start of a tour which includes the kingdom, Kuwait and the UAE.

The U.S. secretary was received at the airport by his excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, a number of the ministry's officials and Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

Mr Miller said that his talks with officials in the kingdom will deal with economic and financial issues of common interest and the study of some technical aspects of interest to both countries. Mr Miller said that agreement would be reached on the renewal of the technical cooperation agreement signed by the two countries. He said he hoped to meet a number of officials from the various ministries to discuss the consolidation of relations between the two countries.

Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, said that the talks with the U.S. secretary of the treasury would deal with the points of view concerning financial and economic matters and recent developments in the international monetary situation in view of the monetary program implemented recently by the American central bank aimed at combating inflation. Shaykh Aba al-Khayl said that the kingdom was interested in the stabilization of the international financial order in its capacity as a major oil producer. Since oil is paid for in dollars, it is in the interest of the kingdom to see the stabilization of the international monetary order and the stabilization of the dollar. The minister added that the talks would cover the expected economic situation of industrialized countries next year and the extent of its influence of developing countries in general and the oil producers in particular. Shaykh Aba al-Khayl said that during the visit of the U.S. secretary of the treasury, bilateral cooperation would be discussed.

Meets Finance Minister

LD241125 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0804 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, met this morning with Mr William Miller, U.S. secretary of the treasury, now on a visit to Riyadh. The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by Shaykh 'Abd al-Aziz al-Qurayshi, governor of the Saudi Arab Fund Establishment, Dr Mahson Jalal, Saudi representative at the IMF, and a number of officials from the ministry. From the American side it was attended by Robert (Brig), assistant treasury secretary, and a number of congressmen.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl said after the meeting that the main topics of discussion during the meeting, those which took up most of the time, were current plans for combating inflation and curbing oil consumption. In a statement to SNA, Aba al-Khayl said that these two issues concern the kingdom as an oil-producing and developing country concerned about the stability of economic conditions in a major country such as the United States. Aba al-Khayl said that they also reviewed the current economic conditions in the United States.

Meets King

LD241550 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 24 November--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz at 1800 today received at Al-Ma'dhar Palace the U.S. secretary of the treasury, William Miller, who is on a visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. The audience was attended by the second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, Prince 'Abdalla ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the king's advisor, Dr Rashad Fir'awn; the minister of finance and economy, Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl; and the governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Establishment, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qurayshi.

Attends Dinner

LD242038 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 24 November, SNA--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad al-Ali Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and the national economy, tonight gave a dinner in honor of Mr William Miller, U.S. secretary of the treasury, and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by ministers and senior officials of the ministry.

Describes Talks

LD251456 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 25 November, SNA--Mr William Miller, U.S. secretary of the treasury, described his talks with officials in the kingdom as useful and important, and pointed out that an agreement was signed extending the technical cooperation agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United States for 5 years. At a press conference he gave in the presence of Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and the national economy, Mr Miller expressed his appreciation of the kingdom's oil policy pursued in the interest of the world economy.

As regard the U.S. efforts to support the dollar, the American secretary said there are measures aimed at reducing the fluctuation of the dollar on the markets in relation to other currencies, and that the United States believes the measures it will take will be in the interest of other currencies. Mr Miller pointed to the measures adopted by the American administration to combat inflation and said that inflation in the United States is a serious problem, and it attaches great importance to fighting it because inflation has been building up for 15 years and it has deep roots in the American economy.

The American secretary of the treasury explained that the measures taken by the government in this respect include leading the federal budget toward a balance as soon as possible and that some success has been achieved in this field thanks to cooperation between the government and Congress. The reorganization of monetary policy has carried out so as not to add to inflation through expenditure. Mr Miller announced that the dialog between the industrialized countries and the producing countries was discussed with Saudi officials, and he added that one of the objectives of his visit was the discussion of this issue. Mr Miller said that much was achieved during these talks and that the United States is making great efforts to limit oil consumption. He explained that the United States consumed 2.5 percent less oil this year as compared with last year, and it consumed 4.4 percent less oil than during the final quarter of 1978. [as received] The U.S. secretary expressed the hope that 1980 will see the return of stability in oil.

Shaykh Aba al'Khayl had opened the press conference and described the visit by William Miller as useful and fruitful, and thanked the American side for its contribution to development projects in the kingdom. Shaykh Aba al-Khayl pointed to the work of the joint Saudi-American committee and said that there has been fruitful cooperation between the two sides through its work. As regards the kingdom's oil production and whether there is an intention of increasing it, the minister said that the present level of production suits conditions on the world market and there are no extraordinary conditions justifying a decision to increase it.

Departs 26 Nov

LD260756 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 26 November--U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller and his accompanying delegation left Riyadh this morning at the end of a 3-day visit during which he held talks with the officials in the kingdom and signed an agreement extending the agreement on technical cooperation between the kingdom and the United States. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and a number of senior ministry officials.

YAMANI: OIL PRODUCTION POLICY NOT AFFECTED BY IRAN EVENTS

LD261523 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 22 Nov 79 p 18 LD

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh report on statement by Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani in Amman]

[Excerpts] Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani has said "The United States currently imports 20 percent of its oil imports from the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

Yamani, who attended the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Arab organization for mineral wealth which was held in Amman on 17 and 18 November, said "When the Saudi Arabian Kingdom increased its oil production, it did not do so in order to export it to the United States or to any party in particular. Rather, it did so in order to export it to the developing countries that have suffered from acute shortage of oil supplies. For this reason the Saudi Arabian Kingdom hastened to help them by increasing its production.

Asked about the possibility of Saudi Arabia replacing Iran in supplying oil to the United States, Shaykh Yamani said: "in fact, as I said, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has increased its production to a very high level in order to solve the problem of the whole world and not to satisfy the desire of any particular state. We will continue to maintain this level until the general economic problem is cleared. What we are doing has nothing to do with the situation between our Muslim neighbor Iran and the United States."

Speaking about the proposal by Jordan (as a consuming state) and certain other Arab states to sell oil at two prices--one for the developing countries, including the Arab states, and another for the European countries, the United States and other rich countries--Yamani said: "Selling oil at two prices has been thoroughly studied but it was found extremely difficult to implement because it would cause many problems for OPEC. It is not possible to determine whether a particular oil shipment has reached a particular country and to ascertain that it has not been reexported to a third party. Nevertheless, the problems of the developing countries in general and the Arab countries in particular can be taken into consideration."

This is what is actually happening. Saudi Arabia, for example, gives generous aid to the oil industry in Jordan in order to protect Jordan's interests every time oil prices are increased. It does the same with respect to the Arab countries and many developing countries."

Yamani added: "At present OPEC is meeting in order to discuss this problem from all its financial and economic aspects in order to reach a solution for the developing countries' problems resulting from price increases and the shortage of petroleum supplies from international refineries."

Asked about the effect of Iranian-U.S. events and the measures and countermeasures involved (especially the freezing of Iranian assets) on the world oil situation, he said: "The Iranian events, irrespective of whether they involve cutting off Iranian oil supplies to the United States or freezing the Iranian assets, will have no effect on the oil situation in general as long as Iran produces more than 3 million barrels per day. The state of supply and demand will remain as it is at present and, therefore, these events will only have a psychological effect not an economic one. The freezing of assets will have a financial effect but will not affect the oil."

Asked about the possibility of OPEC countries adopting an attitude in solidarity with Iran as an OPEC member state, in view of the fact that what has happened to Iran (such as the freezing of assets) could happen to any OPEC member state in the future, Yamani said: "Iran has not asked OPEC to adopt any stand. According to its regulations OPEC is not concerned with political issues between a member state and any other country."

[Question] But Iran, despite the political background of the issue, has been the victim of retaliatory economic measures by the United States. Is it possible that the OPEC constitution might be revised to enable it to intervene and defend the general interests of OPEC member states?

[Answer] It is always possible to revise the OPEC constitution. In fact, we are at present studying this matter and are about to lay down a new strategy for the organization that would call for the revision of many of its constitutional provisions.

Yamani added: "Nevertheless we must always assert that OPEC is an economic organization and has nothing to do with the political affairs of the member states because what brings us together in this organization is one thing: oil and the economic interests stemming from this vital substance. Our regimes and political leanings might be different but brotherhood and amity bring all the organization's member states together on a purely economic basis."

UAE PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN RIYADH 27 NOV

ID271022 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 27 Nov 79 ID

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, deputy head of state of the United Arab Emirates and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Riyadh at noon today.

Shaykh Rashid was accompanied by Shaykh Hamid ibn Rashid al-Nu'aymi, heir apparent of Ajman; Muhammad ibn Rashid, UAE minister of defense; Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, foreign minister; and Muhammad Mansur ar-Rumayih, the kingdom's ambassador to Abu Dhabi.

Meet King Khalid

JN271049 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] At 1230 today, His Exalted Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received UAE Vice President and Prime Minister Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum and his accompanying delegation. The meeting, which took place in the Al-Ma'dhar royal office, was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander, and Dr Rashad Fir'awn, the king's personal adviser.

YAR

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM LIBYA, MAKES STATEMENT

JN241846 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to San'a' this evening after having attended the 10th Arab summit conference, recently held in Tunis.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the brother president said: Our participation in the 10th Arab summit conference, which was held in Tunis, was effective and positive. It stemmed from our feeling of the importance of our pan-Arab role at this important stage of our nation's history. Our efforts joined those of other brother leaders in crystallizing a unified stand that will guarantee the pan-Arab interest, help us solve all the current Arab issues and achieve [words indistinct] for backing and supporting our Palestinian Arab people's struggle to restore their legitimate national rights and determine their future. This unified stand is also intended to deal with all problems, foremost of which is that of southern Lebanon, and to surmount all negative aspects so that the road will be seriously paved for the prosperity of Arab cooperation and coordination, within the framework of a unified Arab working plan, which is not confined to Arab affairs, but also deals with international affairs and human aspirations everywhere in a manner that will consolidate the march of liberation and independence, as well as the advancement of the principle of positive neutrality, nonalinement and the liberation of our Third World from political and economic subservience.

The conference was a precious occasion for bilateral meetings with the brother Arab kings and presidents. These meetings gave us the chance to discuss our situation and the promotion of bilateral relations, within the general framework of the aims of Arab solidarity, cooperation and coordination.

The brother leader president added: The conference reminded the Arab leaders of their historic responsibilities and they were indeed trustworthy. But what is more important and serious than shouldering the burdens of these pan-Arab and historic responsibilities is the need to exert efforts to implement the conference resolutions, in order to double our Arab peoples' feelings of confidence in their huge potentials and their hope for our inevitable victory.

The brother leader concluded his statement by saying: I would like to affirm our commitment to everything we agreed upon. I also stress our persistent recognition of the need and importance of implementing what was agreed upon, so that our Arab nation's aims will not remain mere ink on paper.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

NC270730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that it is implicit in Egypt's attitude on the U.S.-Iranian crisis that this problem must be solved by peaceful means within the framework of international law, and by respecting human rights and diplomatic immunity.

In a talk with Egypt's permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that this problem constitutes a perilous threat to the area's security and stability and to future developments. Dr Ghali said this problem must be settled within the framework of the United Nations and the Security Council.

CONTACTS HELD WITH ISRAEL ON NABULUS MAYOR, AUTONOMY

NC270728 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 November--It is reported in today's issue of AL-AHRAM that Egypt has been holding contacts on various levels with the Israeli Government concerning the measures taken against Nabulus Mayor ash-Shak'ah and Israel's attitude in the West Bank and Gaza. The paper says these contacts took place after the return to Egypt of the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy talks held in Tel Aviv. During these talks, the Egyptian delegation expressed objections to the Israeli attitude.

The paper adds that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali proposed to the FRG parliamentary delegation currently visiting Egypt that it form a fact-finding committee to investigate the situation in the West Bank and Gaza.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI MILITARY COMMITTEE TO MEET 10 DEC

NC270800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 November--On 3 December, the Egyptian military committee under Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf will explore the demilitarized zone in Sinai. This zone lies between the first phased withdrawal line from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad and extends for 5 km east of this line. The committee will also demarcate the 10 points fixed by Egypt for ground observation on this line.

AL-AKHBAR reports today that the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee will meet in Al-'Arish on 10 December to discuss preparations for the handing over of the final stage of the first phased withdrawal line. This stage will be completed on 25 January in a big military ceremony to be held at (?Al-Maliz) airport in Sinai.

The paper adds that the committee will also discuss any problems concerning constant tourism in the St Catherine's area and the other problems that were raised on the handing over of civilian utilities in the At-Tur area.

GHALI MEETS ITALIAN ENVOY, REAFFIRMS STAND ON JERUSALEM

NC261738 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, Nov 26 (MENA)--State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today the Italian ambassador here. The meeting dealt with the situation in the Middle East as regards the development of the full autonomy negotiations for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali asserted Egypt's determination to continue exerting all efforts for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He also affirmed his country's conviction that Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Ghali also expounded the Egyptian visualisation of the future of the Middle East area.

PETROLEUM MINISTER ON OIL PRODUCTION, SALE TO ISRAEL

NC242122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 24 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 November--Petroleum Minister Eng 'Izz ad-Din Hilal has affirmed that Israel will buy Egyptian petroleum in accordance with the Egyptian rules as stipulated in the peace treaty and that Egypt will not commit itself to selling petroleum to Israel at a specific price for 1 year. The petroleum minister explained that Israel will enter into the sales bids and will pay the price Egypt sets according to these bids.

In an interview broadcast by Monte Carlo Radio tonight, Eng 'Izz ad-Din Hilal pointed out that Israel asked to buy 2 million tons of Egyptian petroleum and that Egypt approved the request because its surplus can meet this quantity without affecting the price it will fix.

Eng 'Izz ad-Din Hilal said that Egypt's income from the 'Alma oilfield after its retrieval will reach $1 million daily. The production will reach 30,000 barrels, to be sold at a price of $35 to $40 per barrel.

The petroleum minister explained that the field's production will be reduced and a study will be made to exploit it in the best manner, as Israel had been exploiting it unscientifically by producing 40,000 barrels daily. He added that Egypt has granted prospecting rights in the new area to four American and British companies and that this area is very rich in petroleum.

In the interview he granted on the occasion of taking over the 'Alma oilfields tomorrow, which will hence be called "Shi'ab 'Ali", the petroleum minister emphasized that the idea of Egypt's participation in OPEC membership at present is nonexistent. He said: I see no advantage in joining OPEC, and OPEC stipulates that petroleum should be the main income of its member states.

GDR REQUEST TO USE EGYPTIAN AIRSPACE TURNED DOWN

NC240824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 24 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 November--In its Sunday edition, the weekly magazone OCTOBER reports that Egypt has turned down a GDR request to allow some of its Ilyushin-18's to use Egyptian airspace en route to the PDRY.

The magazine says that Egypt rejected this request after it had learned of the cargo that was being carried by these planes.

POLISH ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC260918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0903 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 November--Deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Kaim arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of an economic delegation to attend the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Polish committee for economic and technical cooperation. The meetings will begin tomorrow and will last 5 days.

Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih will head the Egyptian side to the committee meetings, during which the 1980 protocol for economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Poland will be signed.

AS-SADAT DECREES NDP PROVISIONAL POLITICAL BUREAU

NC221720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a decree forming the provisional Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party, which will serve until the convocation of the party's general congress next October. The decree appoints the party's president as the Political Bureau chairman and the following as members: Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Dr Mustafa Khalil Kamil, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Dr Amal 'Uthman, Mansur Hasan, 'Abd al-Latif Bultiyah, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Dr Ibrahim Badran, Dr Zakariha al-Barri and 'Ali Mansur al-Muhami.

The provisional Political Bureau will hold its first meeting at the party's premises in Ismailia at 1130 on Saturday.

AS-SADAT CHAIRS NDP POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING

NC241606 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has chaired the first meeting of the National Democratic Party [DNP] provisional Political Bureau at the party's headquarters in Ismailia.

Mansur Hasan, minister of state for the presidency and the official in charge of culture and information, said after the 3-hour meeting that President as-Sadat gave instructions at the meeting that the building of the political organization--which will be the tool for building the society--be based on the right of every citizen to express his views. As-Sadat's instructions also pointed out that the majority of the people must know their duty and the minority must know its rights when any issue of concern to the masses is raised.

As-Sadat said that the people will not progress by speeches. The moving force is the embodiment of values through daily practice. He stressed that good examples must be set in every activity.

The Political Bureau adopted the following important resolutions: Appointment of NDP deputy leader Muhammad Husni Mubarak as chairman of the party's standing council; Dr Sufi Abu Talib as chairman of the parliamentary body; Fikri Makram 'Ubayd as secretary general; and Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Mansur Hasan, 'Abd al-Latif Bultiyah as assistant general secretaries.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TUNISIAN TELEVISION

JN231956 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 JN

[Interview given by King Husayn of Jordan to Tunisian television in Tunis; date not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Tunisian radio and television is pleased today to interview an Arab leader who stands steadfast along the longest confrontation line with the Israeli enemy--a leader who has shown throughout the years he is loyal to the Arab cause, that he held to his principles and he was determined not to be led into the labyrinths of solutions whose paths are full of traps and are deadlocked. This Arab leader is His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Your Majesty, welcome to Tunis.

[Answer] Thank you.

[Question] You attended the meetings of the Tunis summit from beginning to end. You took part in the intensive side meetings held at the Hilton Hotel during the 3 days. What can be said now that the summit has ended, especially as you will be the host of the next summit, God willing, in 1980.

[Answer] I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to our brothers and kinsmen in Tunisia, to the leadership of the great struggler President Habib Bourguiba, and the Tunisian Government and people, for their efforts to achieve success for the conference--a conference that was held to deal with many issues and problems connected with Arab relations so as to achieve increased coordination and sincere and meaningful cooperation, and to deal with the situation connected with our cause vis-a-vis the world.

The conference, thank God, was held on the scheduled date. We hope that these annual meetings will continue, and that we as men in responsible positions in the Arab world will exert our maximum efforts to work for the future of Arab generations. I believe that this was one of the very successful conferences, and that we have achieved progress in various fields during this conference. To a great extent the credit goes to what we sensed here from all our kinsmen, friends and brothers. We all felt that we were here in our country and among our people

[Question] Your Majesty, may we raise the question of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. A new leaf has been turned. You have met more than once with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, particularly in Jordan. What are the practical results of this new lead in PLO-Jordanian relations?

[Answer] The most important results are that we, the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--and Jordan, have been able to carry out our duty in full to serve the cause for which we have struggled. We shall continue to struggle until the rights are restored to their rightful owners, the Palestinian people regain their full rights on their national soil, and the Arab and Islamic nation regains Jerusalem, which we can never relinquish and which must be returned. Having lived through many harsh experiences we are working with sincerity and determination to avoid the mistakes of the past and to deepen the confidence which we are proud to say exists between us and our brothers in the PLO so as to serve the interests of the Palestinian and Arab cause.

[Question] Your Majesty, regarding Arab diplomatic moves approved by the summit; these moves will concern Europe, the United States, Africa and Asia. I would like to define in particular the moves vis-a-vis the United States.

Do you believe that the present time is appropriate for further moves toward the United States in view of the fact that the United States is now preparing for presidential elections? My question is: Can the Arab world expect anything if, for instance, Edward Kennedy is in the White House in the future?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this question because it is difficult for a responsible person to speculate on what will happen in the future, in the United States in particular. On the other hand, I can say that the conference has defined a framework for Arab moves--comprehensive moves--in this world to explain our cause. We hope that a just and honorable peace will be established on clear bases, that all the Arab territories will be returned to their owners, that Jerusalem will be returned, that the rights will be recognized and regained in full, and that the Palestinian people will regain their Palestinian land, determine their future and choose their way, including their right to establish an independent state, if they should so wish.

Of course, we must seek to oppose continual, intensive attempts by adversaries to distort reality and depict us as different from what we really are. All this is not an alternative to exerting efforts in the Arab homeland to build our intrinsic strength and consequently strengthen our ability to stand fast and confront the challenge. We must work in all these fields.

[Question] There are now new signs in the Arab world. There is the new regime in Tehran. There are those who say that the Arab world is reaping more harm than good from this regime at present, especially as the Arab world is passing through a cricial stage in its contemporary history. How much do you agree with this view?

[Answer] I can say that my feelings are those of anxiety toward events and developments. Naturally, we are living on the same region. We always believed that there are ties that should be preserved between the Arabs and our brothers in Iran. In this regard we in Jordan worked to this end, even in circumstances which perhaps were difficult in the sense that many of our brothers did not share this view with us.

As for the present and the future, we are following developments with great anxiety. We hope that this delicate and critical stage will pass. We want Iran to be stable and strong and on the side of right. We want (?them) to be our brothers. I cannot comment more than this on what is happening.

Returns from Tunis

JN222140 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home tonight after leading the Jordanian delegation to the 3-day meetings of the 10th Arab summit conference which were held in Tunis.

During the conference King Husayn played a basic role in activating the climate of cooperation and joint Arab action and in collective planning for the future through his discussions, consultations and endeavors with Arab leaders.

During these meetings, King Husayn stressed the importance of defining the steps for Arab action so they will include a long-term plan and will not stop at general formulas.

The conference yielded positive results which are contained in the conference resolutions.

Jordanian delegation sources said that the conference has clearly taken Arab action forward, although Jordan hopes that more steps will be taken in the future along the road in order to regulate Arab cooperation, strengthen solidarity and joint efforts in various fields and present to the world a well-coordinated and integral international plan.

Most of the Tunis summit conference's final statement was fundamentally in harmony with the main ideas contained in the Jordanian working paper. The efforts of several Arab states converged in this direction. Conference sources said that King Husayn's role at the conference was a continuation of his role at the Baghdad summit conference, the nonalined summit conference, the United Nations and through the international contacts Jordan is carrying out to win more supporters throughout the world for the Palestinian cause and legitimate Arab rights.

The Arab leaders attending the Tunis summit conference unanimously decided that the next Arab summit conference will be held in Jordan at Jordan's invitation.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS MECCA MOSQUE SIEGE

JN211251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 JN

[Statement by "the official spokesman" on "the criminal incident that took place at the Al-Haram Mosque on the occasion of the new Hegira year"--read by announcer]

[Text] The Jordanian Government has learned with disgust and disapproval of the report that a number of Muslim dissidents have penetrated to the heart of the Al-Haram Mosque in Mecca with their arms and ammunition, thereby violating the sanctity of this Holy Mosque.

The government, while strongly condemning this despicable aggression on the sanctity of the holiest of shrines on earth, considers this renegade act a violation of the sanctity of the Ka'bah, which God has made a place of peace for all worshippers. The government also considers the incident an open deviation from the teachings, values and principles of Islam. This incident brings to memory, with a pain that hurts the hearts of Muslims, the tribalisms of pre-Islamic times, which the prophetic mission eliminated 14 centuries ago, especially since the incident occurred on the day when Muslims everywhere in the world were celebrating the anniversary of Prophet Muhammad's Hegira and the advent of the 15th Hegira century.

The Jordanian Government, while condemning this criminal act, supports the Saudi government in the firm measures it has taken to safeguard the sanctity of the Ka'bah, which is the shrine of all Muslims and the symbol of their faith, unity and dignity.

VOL: FORCES COMMAND REJECTS ARAB SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

NC262134 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[26 November statement by the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of its commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, who briefed the command on the new developments in the Lebanese, Arab, and Middle East arenas, particularly the initial developments resulting from the line taken by the Arab summit conference in Tunis.

The command council also studied various points on its agenda, focusing in particular on developing the structure of the Lebanese forces.

The command wishes to stress the following:

1. The Lebanese Forces Command Council adopted a decision to accept the application of the Assyrian League in Lebanon to join the ranks of the Lebanese forces under the slogan, "Lebanese Resistance Within the Framework of the Lebanese Forces."

2. The Command Council strongly rejects both the letter and the spirit of the resolutions of the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis on Lebanon.

The Lebanese forces announce that they are absolutely not bound by the results of the Arab summit conference and that they will continue the liberation war against any alien occupier of the homeland territory by various means and on various levels.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT REVIEWS ARAB SUMMIT, IRAN

JN270742 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Joint Command of the Nationalist Movement in southern Lebanon held a periodic meeting yesterday during which it discussed current developments in light of the outcome of the 10th Arab summit conference. The command also discussed the Iranian revolution's struggle against U.S. imperialism. The discussion also touched on the Palestinian people's steadfastness regarding the suspicious autonomy plans. The conferees discussed the high cost of living and the shortage of fuels and the resultant high prices.

The command issued a statement at the end of its meeting, saying as follows: The nationalist movement, backed by the masses of the south, consider the Arab summit's resolutions concerning southern Lebanon as a starting point toward tackling the heart of the crisis which actually results from Zionist aggression against and occupation of southern soil. The battle, the statement adds, is a pan-Arab battle against the Zionist enemy and his hireling lackeys.

The statement says southerners have often disclosed the policy that has been pursued by the authorities, particularly when they handed the fate and components of steadfastness over to suspicious, biased and worn out bodies. [passage indistinct]

The statement condemns the U.S. threats against the Iranian revolution at the time when the world support for this revolution is increasing.

HADDAD DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOUTH, TIES WITH ISRAEL

NC231010 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 19-25 Nov 79 pp 18-28 NC

[Interview granted to unidentified MONDAY MORNING correspondent by the leader of "Free Lebanon," Major Sa'd Haddad outside of Haddad's home in Marj 'Uyun, southern Lebanon; date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] "When Lebanon returns to the Lebanese," says Sa'd Haddad, the southern border strip will return to Lebanon. When the Syrians and the Palestinians leave the country, he adds, "We won't think of Israel or anyone else" anymore. And "When Lebanon becomes independent again," he will be ready to stand trial on charges of desertion and hostile action against the Lebanese Army.

Sa'd Haddad is the major in whose name the Lebanese Army has issued an arrest warrant, and whose men, backed by Israel, are refusing to allow the U.N. interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to deploy in a strip of Lebanese territory bordering the Jewish state. He made those statements to me when, after months of trying I succeeded in visiting him in Marj 'Uyun, the major town in the border strip, which is sometimes known as "Haddadland," sometimes as "Israeli-occupied Lebanon" and sometimes as "Free Lebanon." To Haddad and his men, there's no doubt as to what that territory should be called.

"You can keep that expression--'border strip'," the fugitive officer told me. "Here we have only two expressions: Free Lebanon and occupied Lebanon. Over here, it's Free Lebanon; where you come from, it's occupied Lebanon." The fact that "free Lebanon" depends on Israel for its defense and part of its livelihood doesn't make it any less free, Haddad informed me.

--Yes, around 1,000 border strip residents work in Israel regularly.
--Yes, the border strip exports some of its agricultural products to Israel.
--Yes, the border strip buys what it doesn't have from Israel.
--Yes, the border strip gets "all kinds of assistance, military or advisory," from Israel. "Whatever we ask for we get. Carte blanche, as they say. There are no more secrets, darling."

But:
--"We depend on no one but God and the homeland."
--"We are our own masters."
--"We're cooperating with Israel as equals."
--"If we wanted to, we could cut our relations with Israel in five minutes."
--"We're not tied to anything. We can go with China."

As for his resistance to the return of Lebanese Government authority to "Free Lebanon," Haddad pointed out that only last month, he had talks with the Lebanese Army and agreed to the deployment of some of its units in and around Marj 'Uyun November 5.

Army Commander General Victor Khuri denied the talks and the agreement initially, Haddad conceded, but he fell silent when Haddad produced a television film strip showing his meeting with a Lebanese Army officer in the Marj 'Uyun barracks. The film strip, which was shown on Israeli television, was backed by a series of photographs which Haddad says he took on the occasion--just as a precaution against denials from Beirut.

The army officer who appeared in the film strip, Haddad told me, has been jailed. "This is not likely to encourage other officers and soldiers to obey official orders in future...what kind of superior is this who can't protect his men, he's so frightened of this and that?"

The Lebanese Army changed its mind about deploying in the border strip because it came under pressure from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese leftists, Haddad charged. Still, whenever the army decides to deploy in the border strip, "I'm still ready, despite everything. Whenever they want to come, Ahlan wa Sahlan."

--On what terms? "Certain things were agreed upon."

--Would he and his men lay down their arms when the army came in? "The answer to that would have come at the appropriate time, when the agreement was implemented.... If (my men) were soldiers, they're still soldiers. No discharge decision has been taken against them.... As for me, there's no problem involved.... When I find that Lebanon is all right, Sa'd Haddad will no longer be a problem. He can stay or leave--it doesn't matter."

--Would he close the "good fence" on the Lebanese-Israeli borders? "That question is premature."

As we talked, we were surrounded by a group of Haddad's militiamen, who offered their views on the various subjects discussed when they felt the occasion demanded it, and often applauded their leader's answers. Among their leader's answers, I would mention the following:

--He has had meetings with American officials--not in the U.S., "maybe in Cyprus,"--"and they understood our point of view. We and they are moving along the same lines, thank God." He supports any American initiative in Lebanon, "because the Americans are against communism, and so are we."
--Western Europe is under the thumb of the Arab oil-producing countries, and "no good can come from them."
--The West should help the Lebanese people and not worry about Arab oil. "Let them stop their wheat supplies to the Arabs and tell the Arabs to drink their oil."
--The Arab summit conference, which is expected to deal with the south Lebanese problem this week, "is useless." President Ilias Sarkis, Premier Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fuad Butrus "will return from it as they went to it."
--UNIFIL's information policy "is terrorist-oriented." This may be because "the terrorists are paying (U.N. Secretary General Kurt) Waldheim." So "terrorist-oriented" is UNIFIL, in fact, that Haddad feels that if he gives it "one more centimeter" of Lebanese territory, he will be "giving in to the terrorists." He adds, "Our confidence in UNIFIL is being reduced by the passage of time."

VOL: ISRAELI PLANES, PATROLS ACTIVE IN SOUTH

NC270645 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] The security report by the Voice of Lebanon did not indicate any noteworthy incidents during the past 24 hours up to early this morning other than sporadic gunfire from armed Syrian, Palestinian and leftist positions toward the traditional axes in Beirut. However, an atmosphere of caution continued to prevail in the south particularly in the wake of the Israeli artillery shelling of Yatar injuring a number of students at Yatar school. Moreover, Israeli planes and vehicle patrols continued to reconnoiter armed Palestinian movements all along the southern borders. Later, reports from the south indicated that Israeli artillery shelled An-Nabityah and neighboring villages causing serious material damage.

PAPERS COMMENT ON TEHRAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

JN250938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Strong But Weak United States," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: The United States is in real trouble now, equalled on the personal level by President Carter's own troubles. He is seeing all his foreign achievements which he built to help him win the second presidential election campaign evaporate and become setbacks for him. Perhaps his advisers, who were urgently summoned to Camp David, can provide him with solutions.

The Camp David agreements have become a dilemma for the U.S. administration. The U.S. administration can neither remain in this state of inertia nor can it pierce the wall of Arab rejection to reach the second and third stage, as was expected.

The use of force will burn U.S. hands and neutralize the Americans, who are panting after oil.

The Iranian revolution has added to the tragedies of the strong United States, which 1 year ago failed to protect the shah's regime and plunder operations. Another tragedy is represented in the occupation of its embassy with all its political and military meanings.

AL-BA'TH adds: Carter's political and economic measures have failed to bring back the hostages to the U.S. State Department and the Americans but have drawn the attention of the oil producers to the risks of keeping their deposits in the U.S. investment mill and to the possibility of muscleflexing whose consequences are unforeseen. The hostages are in the hands of the Iranians, who are waiting for the shah to be handed over, and intervention will wipe out any hope of their being saved. Intervention would be a foolish act because the people are like dry leaves capable of burning all U.S. interests in vital areas; the Soviets are to the north and will not remain idle; and passage for intervention through Spain, Greece and Cyprus to the Arab homeland is not safe due to popular, official and international considerations.

The operation of waiting for the shah to die or for the Iranians to accept his deportation and stop claiming him is a game which proves the accusations of opponents of the U.S. administration that it is weak and has failed. It also ends the legend of a strong United States and its ability to impose its political, economic and military hegemony on the world. The possibility of U.S. retaliation in other parts of the world seem to be nil. The operation at the Holy Mosque in Mecca has roused the feelings of the people, who proceeded to burn everything which has any connection with the United States. The United States and other governments are incapable of protecting U.S. embassies and establishments.

If this is the result of the United States' Camp David policy and its policy in the Third World in general, then we can assume that those who possess power do not neutralize the power of others, and the formulation of aggressive schemes on the basis that people will remain weak or quiet forever is an illusion.

Perhaps Carter's advisers can provide him with solutions to his dilemma as a Presidential candidate and to the dilemma of a strong but weak United States.

Under the headline "U.S. Threat Against Whom?" the newspaper TISHRIN says: The U.S. administration has ordered some naval units to proceed to the waters off Iran and some Arab oil-producing countries. U.S. information media speak about advice Weizman gave to the U.S. administration on the need to use force against Iran. There are also rumors here and there about the arrival of U.S. troops in areas near Iran and about U.S. attempts to use U.S. bases located near Iran for a surprise operation against Iran.

The United States is exerting great efforts to inflate the issue of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and give it a tragic character in order to use it as a pretext for concocting conspiraters against the Iranian revolution and most probably use force against this revolution, which has wiped out one of the two basic elements of the imperialist conspiracy that is hostile to the national liberation movements of the people in the Middle East, particularly the Arab national liberation movement. The Iranian revolution has also expressed its support for and alliance with the Arabs against imperialism and Zionism.

At present U.S. threats are directed at the Iranian revolution. However, the target of these threats is also the Arab countries which have rejected and are rejecting U.S. hegemony and are confronting the Camp David agreements. Therefore, the Arab countries cannot remain idle before U.S. military provocations and playing with fire in the Middle East.

Despite the fact that the United States seeks to exploit the incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran so people will believe that the U.S. military moves and threats are a reaction to this incident, this opportunist exploitation fools no one. U.S. military preparations were not made today or yesterday but have been going on for some years. Former President Gerald Ford and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke about them.

TISHRIN adds: When the United States laid down its plans for intervention in the Middle East, neither the incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran or the Iranian Revolution existed. Occupation of oil sources in the Middle East--if they are exposed to any threat or danger, U.S. sources claim--is the only objective for all these preparations.

The United States sees a threat in the national liberation movements of the area and in the attempts by the oil-producing countries to exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources and use them in their people's interests and for their prosperity.

The United States also sees a threat in the request of oil-producing countries for a fair oil price to balance the constant increase in consumer products produced by the industrial states and to absorb the rate of inflation in the countries whose currencies are used as units of account to determine the oil prices.

The U.S. threat to use military force against Iran or any other countries in the Middle East is an act denounced by all and stems from a retarded colonialist mentality which seeks to use colonialist methods, which were used during the 19th century and the turn of this century, at the end of the 20th century to check the collapse of imperialism and its diminishing influence in the world and to prevent the peoples from defending their independence, freedom and interests.

LIBYA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING IRANIAN-LIBYAN TALKS

LD261338 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The following joint statement was issued today on the talks between the delegation of the Iranian Revolution Council and the foreign liaison office at the secretariat of the People's General Congress:

In the period from 4 Muharram 1389, after the death of the Prophet equivalent to 23 November 1979, to 7 Muharram 1389 after the death of the Prophet equivalent to 26 November 1979, a delegation representing the Iranian Islamic Revolution Council and the Iranian Foreign Ministry visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The delegation consisted of Brother Mohamad 'Ali Hadi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Madrasi and Mohamad Saleh Hoseyn. During the visit the delegation members were received by the brother commander of the Great 1 September revolution, the secretariat of the People's General Congress and the revolutionary committees. The delegation held lengthy and deep discussion which were characterized by a spirit of fraternity, cordiality and complete understanding on all topics raised.

The most important topics discussed were: The entrenchment of strategic relations between the two revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran, the Zionist and imperialist threats directed against the Islamic revolution in Iran because of the firm stand adopted by the Iranian Muslim people toward imperialist designs and their demand for the surrender of the agent shah, who is using the United States as a haven.

The fraternal delegation also heard a statement from the brother commander of the revolution fully explaining the concept of the Great 1 September revolution and the people's authority principle which is in force in the Jamahiriyah, as expounded by the Green Book. The two sides affirm the following points:

1. The two progressive Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran are allied naturally and strategically.

2. The two sides affirm the importance of the liberation of Palestine from Zionism, which usurped Palestinian territory, and from imperialism and foreign monopolies. They also affirm the need for the return of the Palestine people to their land and homes.

3. The Jamahiriyah considers any American or other military aggression against the Islamic Iranian republic is an aggression against the Jamahiriyah itself.

4. The two sides affirm the Arab-Iranian fraternity and the need for the consolidation of this fraternity and its development for the good of the two nations: Arab and Iranian.

5. The two sides consider any aggression against the Iranian revolution as aggression against all Islamic peoples and forces of the revolution in the world.

6. The two sides strongly denounce the Camp David agreements and all their consequences. They ask the Egyptian people to act to topple the defeated Egyptian regime and to return Egypt to the Arab arena in the conflict against world Zionism, colonialism and imperialism.

7. The two sides affirm that the two revolutions in Iran and Jamahiriyah constitute a firm ground for an Islamic awakening which will embrace the entire Islamic world and place full authority in the hands of the Islamic masses, which will act as a tool for the realization of comprehensive unity.

8. The two sides affirm their support for the Islamic and Arab world liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism.

Delegation Press Conference

LD261603 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, November 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian delegation currently visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah praised good relations binding the two Islamic peoples in the Jamahiriyah and Iran, and the current positive development of relations.

The delegation also lauded the Great First of September Revolution's courageous policy vis-a-vis the Iranian people and their Islamic Revolution which ousted the hirelings of imperialism, the shah, and delivered Iran from the rule of reaction.

The head of the Iranian delegation said in a press conference held yesterday evening at the Foreign Liaison Bureau in Tripoli that the delegation's meetings in the Jamahiriyah, especially with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Staff-Major [words indistinct] affirmed the solidarity of the Great First of September Revolution with the Iranian people and their Islamic Revolution.

He said genuine revolutions inevitably agree on the principle of freedom. Such agreement existed between the Al-Fatah and Iranian Islamic revolutions even before the latter's victory, because the causes of freedom and justice are inseparable.

The head of the Iranian delegation pointed out that the shah's lackey regime had been backed by American imperialism and imposed on the Muslim people of Iran. He declared that the struggle against American imperialism and the revelation of its intentions against the Islamic world before the eruption of the Islamic Revolution in Iran was directed against its treasonous puppet, the shah.

He said that American policy relied on threats and terrorism because it was based on the logic of force even in its relations with other countries. He stressed that the threats directed against the Iranian people were quite normal, coming from imperialism. He insisted that such threats and show of force would not intimidate the Iranian people who are prepared to give their life for the principles of the victorious revolution and for freedom and dignity.

The Iranian delegation warned all peoples against the usage of the dollar in their dealings with America for she is using it to affect their economy and stability. The Iranian delegation said: "The real cause of the conflict existing between us and America is that we want to try the shah in order to show the world the crimes this despot committed against the Islamic peoples in general and the Iranians in particular. It is not at all our aim to hold hostages."

The delegation pledged the continuous support of the Iranian people and Islamic Revolution to the Arab people and its just cause: Palestine. To this effect they referred to Iran's break-off of relations with the enemy and the establishment of brotherly strategic relations with the Palestinian revolution in order to confront Zionism and imperialism.

To conclude the press conference, the delegation expressed the Iranian people's support for the Lebanese, for freedom for the full liberation of the Lebanese soil and for the independence and unity of Lebanon.

Delegation's Departure

LD271020 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Nov. 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian delegation, led by Dr. Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, left Tripoli yesterday evening after a brief visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held official talks on promoting bilateral cooperation.

In a statement to our correspondent, Mr. 'Ali Hadi expressed his satisfaction at the visit which, he said, has allowed the delegation to exchange views on many issues concerning the Islamic nation, to explain the Iranian Islamic Revolution's conflict with American imperialism and to meet Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st of September Revolution and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

Referring to the joint communique issued by the Iranian delegationand the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the head of the Iranian delegation said that the communique affirmed the unity of views between the Jamahiriyah and Iran on all current problems. The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a statement after a meeting between the members of the Iranian delegation, resident members of the Permanent Secretariat and representatives of the liberation movements, in the Jamahiriyah. The statement affirmed the solidarity [word indistinct] between the Arab and Islamic revolutions.

The head of the Iranian delegation, Dr. Mohammad 'Ali Hadi, made a statement in which he commended the Islamic humanitarian revival and development in the Jamahiriyah in all fields. The members of the Iranian delegation were seen off at Tripoli International Airport by the head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, the undersecretary for municipalities, head of the Office for Ideological Education and a representative from the Protocol Department.

IRAN OIL MINISTER CABLES THANKS FOR SUPPORT

LD261612 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The secretary for petroleum has received a cable from 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of the Islamic Iranian republic, in which he expressed his, the Iranian people's and their Islamic revolution's appreciation for the strong supporting stand declared by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the Iranian Revolution, referring to the statement of the secretary for petroleum in which he declared the Jamahiriyah's support for the oil and financial measures adopted by Iran in reply to the provocative and hostile U.S. actions against the Iranian people and their revolution. In his cable the Iranian oil minister also praised the call by the secretary for petroleum addressed to open to convene an extraordinary meeting to consider supporting the Iranian measures.

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS IRAN'S 'HOLY WAR' AGAINST U.S.

LD270012 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The victory of the popular revolution in Iran is a victory for Islam, both in its revolutionary and progressive framework, a framework which is hostile to dictatorial tyranny, capitalist exploitation and the reactionary forces and their alliance with international colonialism.

Through the popular revolution in Iran, Islam has manifested its effective revolutionary presence as a world force which embodies for nations the meaning of freedom, justice and equality.

Destroying the links of injustice within Iranian society and demolishing the Peacock Throne, which was the greatest structure symbolizing colonialist subservience, dependence and protecting imperialist interests in the area, could not have taken place except through the inciting instrument called for by Islam, namely, the belief in sacred jihad as an expression of revolution and rejection of injustice, inactivity and exploitation and a confirmation of the independence of the Iranian people and their right to be free to exploit their revenues in realizing welfare. This confirms that the essence of revolution and rebellion against the corrupt state of affairs and an incitement of the masses to stage a popular revolution and confront colonialist challenges, however strong they may be.

International colonialism has seen in the triumph of the Iranian revolution a new revolutionary upsurge of the Islamic nations, and this means the beginning of the end of colonialist monopoly interests, which bleed the resources of the Muslims at the expense of their underdevelopment and poverty. Muslims in international society come within the framework of Third World nations, which have suffered from underdevelopment and colonialist domination for many centuries. That this section of Third World countries is turning into a flaming revolution in implementing the proper concepts of Islam that seek the realization of political, economic and social freedoms, comes as a signal that the star of international colonialism is about to be eclipsed. The colonialist blockade of the Iranian popular revolution and the conspiracies against this revolution in order to extinguish the flame of Islam in Iran are motivated by the collapsing star of international colonialism, which nowadays is headed by U.S. imperialism.

The United States was not content with bleeding the resources of the Muslim Iranian people during the years of the defunct regime of the shah, but today conspires against the revolution of the Iranian people by sheltering the criminal of the age, who is considered a terrorist, a murderer and a fugitive. One of the most basic rights and human ethics acknowledged by international agreements impels the United States to hand over this terrorist to the Muslim Iranian people. But U.S. imperialism's stubbornness and determination to provoke the feelings of the Iranian people and not submit to their right to have the deposed shah handed over to them gives rise to suspicions about the hostile intentions of U.S. imperialism. It is not surprising for the United States to resort to the use of armed force in order to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran and try and overthrow the popular Iranian revolution in order to once again restore the deposed shah to the Peacock Throne, particularly when there is a serious U.S. precedent in this connection. This was when it intervened with its intelligence armies in Iran, toppled the Mossadeq revolution and returned the deposed shah to Iran from his Italian exile.

The United States is making a show of force off Iranian shores and massing aircraft carriers off the Iranian coast. It places the NATO alliance forces in a state of alert and readiness to intervene in the event the United States decides to embark on military action against Iran. If the United States persists in its stubbornness and insists on military intervention in Iran, the Iranian people will not be alone on the battlefield because the Iranian people's revolution, as we said, is a prop for the masses of Muslims. The Muslims will make sure that its flame will remain constantly ablaze.

The Great 1 September Revolution is linked to the Iranian people's revolution by an unchanging principled and strategic relationship. They are brought together by the unity of the Islamic faith and the common struggle against international imperialism; they are eager to maintain the unity of the sacred jihad against the forces of international colonialism and for defending the freedom of Muslims and struggling peoples in the world. The Great 1 September was the first to bring the glad tidings of the popular Iranian Revolution, and it was the first to place a bet in favor of its triumph. It broke its relations with the deposed shah while the belief was circulating the world that the foundations of the shah of Iran were unshakable and the winds of change and revolution were incapable of destroying them.

During the battle of Iranian jihad to topple the deposed shah, the people of the Jamahiriyah stood alongside the fraternal Muslim people of Iran and supported them with all potentials and energy until the revolution triumphed. Its triumph was a triumph for the ideas and principles of the Great 1 September revolution. And as the leader of the revolution said at his meeting with the Iranian delegation which visited the Jamahiriyah, the rise of the Great 1 September Revolution and its leading revolutionary stand contributed toward the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran because it gave the Iranian people the drive and the conviction in the possibility of victory over the forces of evil and the devil.

Based on these principled and firm relations which link the Great 1 September Revolution to the popular revolution in Iran, the people of the Jamahiriyah will not desert the Muslim Iranian people in the battle of confrontation against the U.S. imperialist challenge, but will stand along side them in one militant trench and will consider any aggression against the Iranian people as aggression against brothers in faith and belief and aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah. The popular Iranian Revolution is no longer the possession of the Iranian people, but belongs to all Muslims in the world, the Arab nation and all the world's free and strugglers. This revolution was borr to remain a bulwark for freedom, for Muslims and a powerful symbol of the revolutionary spirit of Islam and its progressive trend and a strategic asset for the Arab nation in its struggle against the enemy and for the liberation of Palestine. The Iranian people who gave thousands of martyrs for freedom, are capable of turning the confrontation arena with U.S. imperialism into another Vietnam to drag U.S. vainglory and arrogance down in the mud and put a final end to its haughtiness and pomposity.

MAURITANIA

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS IN MAURITANIA REPORTED

LD251924 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, November 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--French forces have arrived in Mauritania during the last two days from Shaba Province in Zaire.

Informed sources in Nouakchott said that the arrival of these forces came within the agreement concluded during the visit of Lt Colonel Ould Haid Allah to France last September. The number of French soldiers in the city of Nouadhinou alone amounts to more than 500.

The Mauritanian newspaper AL-SH'AB denounced the Moroccan military presence in the region of Diram Grein. It described it as an illegitimate occupation of Mauritanian territory.

The newspaper pointed out that Mauritania asked Morocco several times to withdraw its forces from Diram Grein but to no avail. The newspaper said that Morocco must withdraw its forces from this region because Mauritania would not accept Moroccan occupation. Huge demonstrations were staged during the last two days in the city of Nouadhibou in protest against the Moroccan presence in Mauritanian soil.

SUDAN

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONTROLLER ON SUDAN'S ARAB POLICY

JN251913 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 25 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 25 November--Sudanese People's Assembly Controller 'Abd al-Hamid Salih said that Sudan was and is still working for Arab solidarity. It is also holding to its stand of no neutrality on the issue of occupied Palestine and Jerusalem.

In a statement here, he said that Sudan has shown its appreciation for the unilateral effort, in the hope that it would achieve a success in terms of the Arab nation's issue regarding the restoration of the Palestinian people's usurped rights and the establishment of their independent state. But the unilateral effort, he added, failed and achieved nothing due to the fact that Israel is still persisting in its intransigence and the implementation of its expansionist colonialist schemes.

He said that Sudan showed reservations in its first official statement on the Camp David accords, in view of their deficiency and negligence. On these grounds, he said, Sudan's stand on the Arab issue has not changed, because it is based on fundamental principles; namely, that there is no alternative to the Arabism of Jerusalem and no alternative to the Palestinian people's regaining of their territories and the establishment of their state, under the PLO.

'Abd al-Hamid affirmed that Sudan's role at the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis--a conference which he described as a positive step toward unifying the Arab nation's ranks and showing the right path--stems from Sudan's firm stand, as clearly stated by President Numayri. He affirmed that Sudan calls for genuine Arab solidarity. It keeps away from the blocs and is alined to nothing but its declared principles. If some have misunderstood Sudan's stand, it was their own error.

He concluded his statement by stressing Sudan's full commitment to all resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences in Khartoum, Algiers, Baghdad and Tunis.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION CALLS FOR RELEASE OF TEHRAN HOSTAGES

LD261714 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, Nov 26 (TAP)--Commenting on the Tunisian stand as regards the affair of the American Embassy hostages in Tehran, the PSD daily newspaper L'ACTION wrote in its Sunday issue:

"It concerns Tunisia to see this affair settled rapidly. Tunisia reckons that the respect of international law, of its general principles, of the agreements and conventions established and accepted by the nations community cannot be transgressed on pain of leading to an international confusion of dramatic effects. The breaking of these principles can certainly not be accepted by any state whatever its ideological or political trend may be. This is why Tunisia' regards the liberation of hostages as liable to defuse the crisis by reducing it to normal extent, and to bring under control a series of irrational reactions which have already assumed a complexion of a disparaging campaign against Islam."

If the humanitarian impulse which inclines naturally to care for the life of innocent people taken hostage is legitimate, we can all the less [as received] understand the launching of a real anti-Islamic crusade that is subtended by and aggresivity rising from old ages. And, if the crisis continues, nothing prevents from believing that the escalation will go on, making both parties' stands radical and establishing again relations among states in clash parlance. But, obviously, the solution is elsewhere. It consists neither in disparaging a tolerant religion which has given so much to the universal civilization nor, through the use of hostage weapons, in the whole rejection of the West whose contribution on the level of progress and modernity we cannot deny.

The solution cannot therefore go through an indecent spite against Islam nor through the ignorance of international laws.

Tunisia's stand is an appeal to reason. We wish it will be heard.

WESTERN SAHARA

TENSION INCREASES OVER WESTERN SAHARA

PA260456 Paris AFP in English 0344 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Nov. 26 (AFP)--Tension over the Western Sahara mounted again between Mauritania and Morocco this weekend over the issue of Moroccan troops still stationed in Mauritania.

After a special cabinet meeting here, the government called for an immediate sitting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss the "occupation" by Moroccan troops of Bir Moghrein in the far north of Mauritania close to the border with Western (ex-Spanish) Sahara.

Mauritania also wants the matter tackled urgently by the ministerial councils of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) of the Arab League and of the non-aligned movement.

About 1,000 Moroccan soldiers are said to be at Bir Moghrein, one of a number of military posts manned by the Moroccans since 1977 to help defend parts of northern Mauritania under attack from POLISARIO liberation front guerrillas fighting both countries for possession of the Western Sahara since they partitioned it in 1975 under an agreement with Spain.

Last August Mauritania's new military regime pulled out of the desert war, under an agreement signed with POLISARIO in Algeria, which backs the guerrillas.

Within a week Morocco took over the southern, still Mauritanian-administered, part of the territory. But early in September it pulled out some 3,300 men from Mauritania, and 10 days ago said the remaining contingent at Bir Moghrein would be withdrawn.

Mauritania's latest complaint, that this has still not been done, coincides with a continuing Moroccan sweep through Western Sahara and Moroccan press accusations--denied here--that POLISARIO is getting support in Mauritania.

Mauritanian Interior Minister Lieutenant Colonel Dia Amaddu told a rally this weekend that Morocco was refusing to evacuate Bir Moghrein because Mauritania for its part still had troops in La Guera, a township situated in a long salient straddling the Mauritanian-Saharan frontier.

La Guera is a suburb of Nouadhibou, Mauritania's economic capital and the Atlantic seaport terminus of the railroad carrying iron ore from the mines at Zouerate in the east. The ore exports are Mauritania's chief foreign exchange earner.

Its geographical position makes La Guera the only part of Western Sahara not yet evacuated by Mauritania since its withdrew from the fighting.

Varied sources here and abroad opine that Rabat wants Mauritania's "temporary occupation" of La Guera formalized in an official document which would recognize Moroccan sovereignty over the town, while the government here is thought to be arguing it cannot comply without violating its neutrality in the Saharan conflict.

Eyewitnesses have meanwhile reported a strengthening of Mauritanian troop dispositions in the north, moves assisted by the arrival in Nouadhibou the past few days of the first contingent of a planned detachment of 200 French military instructors.

SAHARAN COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY VICTORIES REPORTED

LD242352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A Saharan communique that was issued today reports that the Saharan fighters made another series of victorious attacks against the strongholds and positions of the Moroccan Royal forces in Uad Draa, southern Morocco. On 12, 13 and 18 November they inflicted great losses in personnel and equipment on the Moroccan forces.

Within the framework of the Boumedienne offensive, the communique says, the Saharan fighters on 12 November attacked all the positions where the Rabat forces are stationed in (Touizgi), shelling them with heavy weapons for 5 hours. This resulted in the complete destruction of a number of buildings at those positions and the killing or wounding of not less than 20 royalist soldiers.

On the same day the Saharan revolutionaries launched another attack on the royalist positions in Aouinet El Halfa, shelling them heavily and violently with various heavy arms. The communique adds that on 13 and 18 November the Saharan fighters carried out similar attacks in (Msiga) and Laouag where the royalist forces sustained losses. Those losses involved the killing about 10 soldiers of various ranks and wounding another 15.

25 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Bani Sadr Interview

LD251555 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Interview granted by Abolhasan Bani Sadr, supervisor of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, to Paris Radio's Yves Mourousi in Paris and Yves-Paul Vincent in Tehran--live]

[Excerpt] [Mourousi] Straightaway a first question, Mr Minister. Do you believe there will be an American military action?

[Bani Sadr] No, no because it is not easy for the United States to conduct war against an entire people determined to defend their territory.

[Vincent] If there were an American military action, what would be Iran's reaction?

[Bani Sadr] If there is a military action by the United States, we will defend our country with the means at our disposal.

[Mourousi] These means, what are they, Mr Minister?

[Bani Sadr] They are our teeth and our arms [arms meaning parts of the body].

[Mourousi] This means also that in the case of an American military intervention the hostages held by the Islamic students in the U.S. Embassy would be executed automatically, no doubt?

[Bani Sadr] This is what the students have said. I hope, I believe that this will not happen because to us human life is the dearest thing.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, people talk about you as the strong man at Ayatollah Khomeyni's side. Now I would like to know exactly what your role is today, what are your contacts with the ayatollah, how are matters organized between you and the ayatollah, do you meet often. How is Iran's policy in the matter of a riposte to the United States and the continuation of this hostage affair determined?

[Bani Sadr] Strong man--this does not have much significance. We have determined a foreign policy at the service of Iran's independence, and I am in charge of implementing this policy, above all as far as the present crisis between Iran and the United States is concerned.

[Vincent] This means, Mr Minister, that in all your efforts you have the full support of the Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Bani Sadr] Well, you know that we are not always in agreement on details but I am going to him once a week, I am in daily contact with him by telephone, I explain to him, I give him information, I propose, I request his advice, and the decision is taken in the Revolution Council on the basis of all factors, proposals, acceptances, and so on.

[Mourousi] So Mr Minister, more details please immediately. You have said: I am not always in agreement. On what point are there differences between you, who are talking in Iran's name on the international scene, and Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Bani Sadr] On what? Well, in general we are in agreement on all aspects of domestic and foreign policy but it happens that, for example, I may find a tactical move good and he does not think it opportune.

[Vincent] For example, on the point of settling the crisis by indirect contacts with the United States, is Ayatollah Khomeyni in agreement over this?

[Bani Sadr] I am not very much in agreement with indirect contacts. You know, we have the right to demand the United States not to continue any more its policy on Iran--they have been following their policy for a quarter of a century. This is our right, this is just, we can do this. To this end we have no need to take hostages. Good. So then, I am of this opinion but the students are not. One day I hope we shall be in agreement on this point.

[Mourousi] In connection with contacts, Mr Minister, George Hansen, the U.S. Congressman, did he land just like that, by coincidence in Tehran? He can be American and go to Tehran. Do you see him as a valid negotiation partner of the Iranian Government?

[Bani Sadr] You know, if one enters into contact to discuss negotiation, well the one who accepts an attitude of understanding for us, this is the best one. So whoever comes to us to learn about the situation, we will receive him as we have received journalists, personalities who have come from various corners of the earth, and we have explained to everybody what we consider just and equitable. And it is in this way that we shall--and we want to--solve the crisis.

[Vincent] Mr Bani Sadr, this means, if I understand you well, that if the United States would decide in the coming days to send an official envoy, this time you would be willing to welcome him?

[Bani Sadr] An official envoy for what? If it is to propose something to us, yes, we will receive him. If it is to negotiate, no.

[Mourousi] Because Mr Ramsey Clark was sent out by the United States a few days ago and Ayatollah Khomeyni told him not to come to Iran.

[Bani Sadr] Yes, at the time he came from the United States he was a representative of Carter. He had a letter from him, and because we had made our demand and no allusion to our demands had been made by the U.S. President Imam Khomeyni did not want to receive him.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, today is 25 November. It is now 3 weeks since the U.S. Embassy affair began. After 3 weeks, where are we now? We are apparently in an impasse; there are rather indirect contacts being attempted by George Hansen, you have spoken about the meaning of all these contacts. Now how can we find a way out of what is going on at present? You have already spoken on this point, so let us try, with Yves-Paul Vincent, to go more into details and we shall suggest to you a certain number of solutions to break the deadlock. For example, the shah leaves New York, recovered or partially recovered, he goes somewhere in the world, could this change matters?

[Bani Sadr] No. If it had been the first day, yes it could have settled many things. But now it is too late.

If he is leaving the United States this means that the United States accepts the fact that he is a criminal, but it does not want to extradite him to Iran. Now then, for the people, the Iranian people, this indirect U.S. admission strengthens them in their position for demanding the shah's extradition, so as always, the United States will be regarded as a power that behaves as an enemy toward Iran which is a revolutionary country that has just broken with a dominant power.

[Mourousi] If the United States let the shah go and at the same time condemned the shah's crimes, denouncing them after the shah's departure, would this be a changed situation, Mr Minister, or not?

[Bani Sadr] You know, if he condemns the shah, his crimes, well, this is a good thing. This says a lot. This (?can even) appease our people. Agreed. But to send him away and then to agree to criticize his crimes, one would say, the whole world would say, why did it not extradite this criminal and why did it accept this crisis and resort to propaganda among its people to arouse hatred and a will to vengeance against our people?

[Vincent] Supposing now, Mr Minister, that the shah does not leave American soil but that the United States decides in the next few days to make an official declaration condemning the past crimes of the imperial regime. Would this find favor with you, would this contribute to a breaking of the deadlock?

[Bani Sadr] If it makes this declaration, that would improve the situation (?that has arisen) and we could quickly solve this crisis.

[Vincent] Does this mean that at that moment you would be ready to release the hostages?

[Bani Sadr] We will be ready to discuss it because I am already of the opinion that they must be released. From the first day I was of the opinion that they must be released.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, this is very important, because if you believe that they must be released this means that you have no influence over the students who are occupying the embassy.

[Bani Sadr] You know, the matter is not one of having or not having influence. It is a matter of men and ideas. My idea is [words indistinct] is rather to accept a relation of forces as the only means between one man and another. And there are others who do not believe this and believe that we should discuss all this, and if the Americans admit the shah's criminality then the discussion will become much more easy.

[Vincent] Can one, Mr Bani Sadr, under this hypothesis contemplate a solution that would allow a trial of the shah without necessarily his extradition to Iran?

[Bani Sadr] I do not quite understand this.

[Vincent] In other words, what is more important to you--that the shah should be tried by the international community or that he should be tried in Iran? Can one find a solution that would allow a trial of the shah without him being necessarily extradited to your country?

[Bani Sadr] You know, if he is to be tried, he is to be tried in Iran.

[Mourousi] Why?

[Bani Sadr] Because first this is an attitude of contempt, and one cannot hold a people in contempt by withholding its right to try a criminal. And in the second place, for this people, to try him here in Iran means the end of a long period of history, of 2 centuries of foreign domination over our country and the reign of traitors and corrupt people.

[Mourousi] But if he is tried in Iran, this would practically mean the death sentence.

[Bani Sadr] One does not know anything about this. If he is tried in Iran, we shall involve the whole world in this trial; I do not know if he will be sentenced to death or not, I am not the judge.

[Mourousi] With international lawyers, for example?

[Bani Sadr] With international lawyers, with everything.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, I have two or three more quick questions to ask you. You have been talking about the shah's trial. Is there going to be a trial of the hostages? There has been talk about this. Where do we stand now regarding this trial of the hostages? Has a date already been set? It has been said that the Imam Khomeyni will decide himself the date. Is this true or not, and are these U.S. Embassy hostages' lives at risk?

[Bani Sadr] First of all, I have not heard that the Imam Khomeyni would or did decide the date. In the second place, this depends--the imam himself stated this--on the refusal of the Americans to extradite the shah. In the third place, hitherto even members of the SAVAK have not been sentenced to death, even those who have tortured people and whose tortures have caused deaths. So I hope that matters will be settled beforehand and there will be no trial.

[Mourousi] Mr Bani Sadr, a final question: On this 25 November 1979, and for several days beforehand, has it crossed your mind that an act of some kind in Tehran, any political decision, an act of the students at the embassy could unleash a world conflict?

[Bani Sadr] I am not as pessimistic as that. You know, our world is a little mad but it is also quite rational. It will not go to war for the hostages. [Words indistinct] still to be freed by peaceful means.

[Mourousi] Mr Minister, thank you. A very last question that goes beyond the problem of this hostage affair of the American Embassy. For several days, the ayatollah has been mobilizing the faithful throughout Islam. Do you believe in a holy war?

[Bani Sadr] Against whom?

[Mourousi] Against those whom the ayatollah himself calls pagans.

[Bani Sadr] In fact, last night perhaps I explained on [French] television channel 2 the word the imam has used. It refers to us, those Iranians who are opposing our independence, our freedom. It is not foreigners, it is those who are fighting against and are opposed to our independence and our freedom.

[Vincent] The pagans are the oppressors in your language.

[Bani Sadr] The oppressors, quite right.

Madani on Military Action

PA251841 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 25 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bandar 'Abbas, 25 Nov (AFP)--Admiral Ahmad Madani, commander in chief of the Iranian Navy, said today: "The Iranian armed forces will return blow for blow any action by the United States against any Iranian target."

Admiral Madani, who arrived Sunday in Bandar 'Abbas, the main Iranian naval base (in the Hormuz Straits), to coordinate the action of naval forces in the region, also reaffirmed emphatically that he considers U.S. military action "highly improbable."

Shari'at-Madari Interview

LD271757 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Felix Bayon 23 November interview on Qom with Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari: "Shah's Extradition Is Not Such an Essential Matter"]

[Excerpts] Qom (Iran)--At the beginning of this year many people regarded him as a key man in the Iranian revolution. His religious leadership suggested that he would secure a prominent position in the new regime. However, after giving several indications of disagreement, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari preferred to occupy one of the sidelines of the revolutionary process. His face no longer appears on television or in the newspapers. It can only be seen on the poster sellers' stalls surrounding the great mosque in Qom. In his opinion, the Iranian revolution has not followed the correct path laid down by Islamic principles.

"At present, Khomeyni holds the foremost position in politics, but there are other leaders besides him in the religious field." Ayatollah Sayed Kazem Shari'-at-Madari has a mischievious rather than malicious smile. He speaks in a weak and calm voice. His small eyes are not ambitious like those of Ayatollah Beheshti or angry like those of Khomeyni. His face has a gentleness like that of the late Taleghani. The yellow light enters through the window and is reflected by the pearl-gray walls, giving the white hair of his beard a strange halo-like appearance.

When the Revolution Council was still a completely anonymous body, it was believed that Shari'at-Madari was one of its members. Giving spiritual practice precedence over politics, Shari'at-Madari says today: "I believe that I am now in a more important position than that of a Revolution Council member."

When you ask about Shari'at-Madari in Tehran, the answer is always: "He is in Qom. He devotes himself solely to prayer." "I took part in the revolution, but I am not responsible for what has been done," he asserts. Shari'at-Madari--one of the few Iranians who refuse to call Khomeyni "imam"--broke off his mediations last Friday to receive the EL PAIS special correspondent.

"I am deeply concerned," Shari'at-Madari said, "but I believe that, with God's help, peace will eventually be made."

At first, he evaded the question: "If your holiness had been in Khomeyni's position, would you have approved of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy?" "I was not and am not in Khomeyni's position," he replied. But he then added: "Well, I will answer you. If I had been in Khomeyni's position, such a thing would not have happened, because there are people who have meddled in our affairs and interfered in these matters. They are the same people who drove people to deem the shah's extradition essential. This seems to be the Iranian people's greatest aspiration, but I believe that it is not such an essential matter."

"The occupation of the embassy was carried out in the name of the revolution--not in the name of the Islamic laws. These things happen in all revolutions. There will be a compromise if the Americans act reasonably. The United States is well aware what it ought to do, but do not ask me what the United Ststes should do, because, if I said anything, it would count for nothing," he added.

[Question] Has the revolution proceeded too quickly? "There are various opinions about that," he said. "I believe that it should have been carried out in accordance with the rules of Islam. At all events, every revolution has good aspects and bad aspects. The very word 'revolution' means instability. I have already said that I gave advice initially, but I was not involved in the practice; my silence is due to the fact that Iran is experiencing a very delicate situation.... There are difficulties at present, and there will be difficulties in the future. At present, the economic problems are very grave....if I say what I believe, there could be disagreements. I have my opinion about what is happening, but I am not expressing it. I repeat: It would bring problems. There are several of us ayatollahs who are in this same position."

[Question] Is war possible? "No, war will not break out. Each war has its particular causes. I believe that the United States will not attack. After the triumph of the revolution, all Iranians wish to live in freedom. Why should the United States wish to deprive us of the freedom which has been achieved? What does the United States want--to attack Iran or to recover its hostages?" Shari'at-Madari said.

Using the time taken up by translation between question and answer, Shari'at-Madari leafed through a book which he clearly seemed to have just received. He did not lose his smile until the final question: "What is your opinion of the executions imposed by the revolutionary courts?" The ayatollah's face grew sad: "God forbid that those courts function again."

26 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Seminary Supports Students' Call

LD260230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 26 November by Qom Seminary in connection with the "attack on the Grand Mosque by world-devouring imperialism, headed by the United States and international Zionism"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. U.S. imperialism is weakened by the radical position taken by the imam of the nation, the iconoclast, Khomeyni. Every day it adopts a special position to mobilize the opinion of the world against the imam and the nation. It tries to manipulate the vast propaganda system at its disposal to misrepresent the rightful struggle of the imam and the nation. But it is too late now and our imam, dear Khomeyni, has made his decision.

Imam has decided to rid the nation of the burden of domination by the world-devouring America in any way possible. To make a free, self-reliant and brave nation resistant to any incident; a nation ready and enthusiastic for martyrdom; a nation ready for war against the greatest power in the world. Yes, the imam taught the nation how to live and how to die. We, the Qom Seminary, have suffered all kinds of deprivation under this name for 10 years and have not uttered a word. For 15 years, day and night, summer and winter we tried to bring the cries of the imam against the crimes of the treacherous shah and the criminal America to the ears of the people of this land, and still, just as in the years of oppression and anonymity, we serve the imam and carry out his orders.

The Qom Seminary, in support of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, asks the brothers and sisters all over the world of Islam to mourn on Tuesday, 27 November, [day and date as heard] in protest against America's recent crimes, namely the attack on the Kiblah of the Muslims and the Ka'bah of the faithful, the Grand Mosque. We ask our Muslim brothers and sisters in Tehran to gather in front of the spying den of America on Tuesday night [as heard] and bring the crimes committed by the world-devouring America to the ears of the people of the world. Greetings to the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni.

[Signed] Qom Seminary, 25 November 1979.

Bani Sadr Postponement of Trip

LD260424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, who was going to travel to New York to take part in the Security Council session, has postponed his trip. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night announced in a statement that because of the approach of Tasu'a and 'Ashura [9-10 Muharram when Imam Huseyn was martyred] and the referendum [on the ratified draft constitution] on 2-3 December Mr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country, has postponed his trip to New York to take part in the Security Council session. There is a possibility that he might travel to New York after the referendum.

PLO Representative Meets Bani Sadr

JN260709 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, the Palestinian revolution's representative in Tehran, met with Iranian Foreign Ministry supervisor Abolhasan Bani Sadr at the Iranian Revolution Council headquarters in Tehran yesterday.

After the meeting Hani al-Hasan said that he and Bani Sadr had reviewed the results of the recent Tunis summit and U.S. plots against the Iranian revolution. They also reviewed the current situation in the area, especially after the Zionist entity placed its air bases at the disposal of the United States.

Khomeyni Addresses Revolution Guards

LD261330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Report on speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 26 November in Qom to a group of Tehran revolution guards]

[Text] You are aware that right now we are confronting the United States, which is equipped with all the first-class [word indistinct] in the world; that is, it is a power which is unparalleled in the world. Of course, we are blessed with a power which is superior to that: attention to God and Islam. But we must not forget that we are confronting a big power which in addition to mighty propaganda also has great satanic powers which are currently engaged in propaganda and other activities throughout the world, and are inducing other countries to act against us to the extent possible. For this reason, I point out what is in the interest of the nation and Islam: that tension is not advisable today, and your forces should now be united in one and the same direction. Your mental and physical powers ought to follow the same route: you wish to be of service to Islam.

In another part of his speech, the imam said: Right now the (?phenomenon) of confrontation with the United States is at the top of all Islamic issues. Today, if our forces divide, it will benefit the United States. Right now our enemy is the United States and all our preparations should be directed against this enemy. Let no adverse propaganda cause disunity in our views. When we confronted the satanic power at home [the shah] we let no disunity separate us. We all stood in united ranks; all of you shouted "God Is Great" and confronted this power. You know now that we are confronting a power whose might is hundreds of times greater than the previous power. Today you and your country are in such a situation; your country is now in such a situation that if we are too late in our move, we will be gone forever. Therefore we should have one voice speaking for all of us. You must realize that any voices that do not follow this course will benefit the United States.

Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, added: I repeat again that you must realize that you are confronting a power and if there is division, your country will be lost. You should not be careless. Your awareness, your intentions, all your powers and your cries must be directed against the United States. Whatever demonstrations you hold, hold them against the United States. Prepare your forces and acquire military training and train your friends. Give military training to those who lack military skill. An Islamic country should be a military one and possess military skill.

A chapter of Islamic law is the chapter on shooting and the use of the gun; there was shooting with bow and arrow at that time and there is shooting now, albeit in a different form in Islam, the use of a pawn--when something is pawned in order to gamble-- is forbidden, but if it is used for shooting or horse riding it is not forbidden. Riding and shooting are authorized in Islamic law. All individuals are urged to learn how to ride.

The imam added: Today, everyone ought to learn to drive an automobile; everyone must learn shooting and military skills, the youths of our nation must be provided with all necessary equipment. In addition to the religious strength and faith that they possess, they must also be equipped with materials and arms. It should not be that when they get a rifle they do not know what to do with it; they ought to learn themselves and teach others. It ought to be this way everywhere: A country that will have 20 million youths in a few years should also have 20 million gunmen, an army of 20 million; it is only then that a country of this kind is immune to harm. Thanks be to God, it is not susceptible to harm now: Our saviour is God and we have embarked on this movement for his sake; we embarked on this movement in order to implement his religion; and I am hopeful that you will not be defeated.

You as friends must mention to groups everywhere that today is not a day that we should separate from each other; we ought to say one thing in unison; the one thing which has beome the slogan of all people.

Air Bases on Full Alert

LD261428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ahmad Modarresi-Zadeh, governor general of Bushehr, announced in an interview with a correspondent of the news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Shiraz center, that:

The air bases of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stationed in Bushehr, are on a full 24-hour alert.

On the same subject he said: At present the warship Bushehr accompanied by a number of (?fast) battleships are stationed in the coastal waters of this province, ready to defend dear Iran against possible invasion by bloodsucking U. S. imperialism.

Also concerning the Bushehr air base, the governor general of Bushehr said: the personnel of this base together with the navy personnel stationed in this city have high morale and, if necessary, the air force planes could take off from this base in less than 3 minutes and would suppress any form of invasion.

In reply to our correspondent's question regarding morale of the people in the border strip, the governor general of Bushehr said: The border-dwelling people of [word indistinct] have gone to war many times against imperialism in the past, have defended their country, giving their lives and blood, and have recorded glorious sagas of bravery in history. That is why, in these sensitive moments, the people have declared their support and are ready to defend, tooth and nail, their land and Islam. What should be pointed out is the solidarity of our brothers on the other side of the Persian Gulf.

Bani Sadr UN Visit

LD261658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following is the explanation of the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the postponing of his participation in tomorrow's UN Security Council meeting:

The United States has been against the meeting since it was proposed. Our representatives have been involved in extensive activities to arrange the meeting, and on the attack on the U. S. Embassy in Islamabad the Pakistani foreign minister has written to the president of the Security Council saying that U. S. threats to Iran have endangered peace in the Middle East.

Efforts continued in Tehran and New York for the Security Council meeting; the United States saw that it could prevent it no longer, but the surprising thing is that the UN secretary general did not consult the claimant, which is Iran, in any way about the date of the Security Council meeting.

Why did we want a Security Council meeting? The request for a Security Council meeting was not because we were under the illusion that this council would make a decision and America would immediately obey it. We wanted to take the opportunity of the Security Council meeting to reveal these facts to American public opinion and all the world:

1. To describe the treason, crimes and corruption of the former shah and his regime, although today's Iran is the best evidence for the three characteristics of the former shah's regime. But the people of the world are unaware of the reality of the situation in Iran. We have thus prepared the necessary documents on this matter to be presented to the Security Council. These documents leave no shadow of doubt about the three above-mentioned facts.

2. After proving the former shah's treason, crimes and corruption--if there is still a need for it [as heard]--we will request at the United Nations the extradition of the former shah, by virtue of the methods and customs of all nations on earth. The U.S. Government says that there is no extradition treaty between the two governments. But the U.S. Government is well aware that the case of ordinary criminals is not the same as the case of those who have committed crimes, treason and corruption against a nation and, maybe, mankind. In the history of every nation there are many examples of such criminals seeking sanctuary, and the general procedure has been to effect their extradition, even when there has been no extradition treaty.

3. To describe the circumstances of the U.S. Government's rule over Iran, and to explain how the former U.S. Embassy had been transformed into the real center for ruling Iran and one of American centers for espionage in the region. The contacts, [word indistinct] and the participation of U.S. officials in the unparalleled corruption during the time of the former shah are documents which have been gathered for presentation to the Security Council.

4. [Word indistinct] of the effects of the propaganda of the propaganda machines of Zionism and international capitalism. Everyone knows that the main background to the sovereignty of the world-devouring hegemonists is a background of enmity, feud and hatred. Among the American people and whereever possible the American propaganda machine have inspired hatred towards the justice-seeking people of Iran, so that they have revived racist tendencies in the American people.

It is a wonder that the Carter administration calls itself a champion of human rights. In order to exercise domination over our revolutionary nation, for the purpose of electioneering and, of course, because of its self-alienated nature the administration is trying to arouse the worst tendencies in the American people, [as heard] whereas we have no means of propaganda and all the machines are in the hands of the hegemonist power.

Since we are in the right, we ought to act with all our power in order to avert the storms of this kind of tendency. Our intention behind this effort is to protect the rights of all the oppressed people who suffer from (?despair and disappointment) and also from the trend toward war and mutiny. This trend and its calamitous results concern all mankind.

5. U.S. Government propaganda regarding the creation of intense hatred and instigating war is a serious daner to all mankind. Nowadays in America they talk of war everywhere. There are two views about the motive behind this type of propaganda and its intensity:

A. The psychology of the U.S. people following the Vietnam defeat and defeat in Iran has tended toward despair and isolation, and the world-devourers have had to take maximum advantage of this opportunity in order to create a climate of provocation. This U.S. ruling group believes that that the country cannot preserve its dominant world position except by provoking a spirit of aggression among the American people, otherwise such incidents take place in the world quite frequently. For example, 4 years ago the people of Ireland destroyed the British Embassy in that country and nobody cared about it in America.

B. If Carter wishes to win the U.S. election, he ought to be provocative and dominant in the meantime so that he can control the situation.

With regard to the above two views, our word is this: First, why should the elimination and discontinuation of the sway of the world-devourers inflict the disease of hatred and rancor and agression and racism? Do we not have a duty to struggle against this disease? Second, what is the sin of our people and the world's oppressed people to be victims of such flames and provocations? Third, conspirators are scattered throughout the world. There is nothing to stop conspiracy in order to keep in control, and under the pressure of of warlike trends there is nothing to stop the U.S. war machinery operating and fueling war machines and turning the world into hell.

Thus, our struggle against the (?threats) of the warlike circle is a great struggle for the benefit of all mankind. No we are not so simple-minded as not to realize the nature of the capitalist government. In view of this nature we adopted a policy of [word indistinct] so that we can struggle against rancor and war and prepare the ground for the liberation of the world people from the deception and charm of the pharaohs of the time.

If the Security Council sits with a dealy of one week, we will attend its meetings in order to explain the above mentioned facts.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani Sadr, supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran.

Revelation Statement No 13

LD261348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Revelation Statement No 13 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. To the aware people of Iran and the people of America: In Revelation Statement Nos 3 and 4 we showed that high officials of the U.S. State Department, especially Mr Vance, had planned the trip of the fugitive, Mohammad Reza to the United States a long time ago. In the document that will be presented, we will see how the American criminals have used the shah's illness as an excuse in order to fool the Iranian nation and world public opinion. Let the publication of this evidence frustrate the plans of the deceivers. [Passage omitted containing purported text of exchange of messages between the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the State Department]

We ask all the alert nations of the world, especially the world liberals to take to court the U.S. governing body, especially Carter for conspiring against the revolution and the people of Iran.

Since the UN Security Council cannot eternally resist the demands of the rising masses, it is dutybound to decisively investigate this legitimate right of the Iranian nation concerning the unconditional extradition of the criminal Mohammad Reza, and condemn the U.S. Government for its obvious conspiracy according to international laws.

The American nation should also disgrace Carter and the [word indistinct] committee that resides in Washington for telling lies to all the world, under the beguiling pretense of human rights.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Oil Minister Comment

LD261450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Iranian oil minister has announced: With the cutting off of Iranian oil exports to America the demand of the non-American companies to buy Iranian oil has increased, and these companies are prepared to pay for Iranian oil 2 months earlier than expected. The Iranian oil minister, who spoke at an interview with our economic correspondent added: Iran has always been paid for its oil exports 2 months after delivery, but now most of the purchasing companies are ready to pay cash to Iran's accounts in non-American banks in order to attract Iran's attention to the oil sales.

The oil minister said: After the cutting off of Iran's oil exports to the United States our country has so far received $500 million for its oil sales, whereas earlier the purchasing companies used to pay for the oil 2 months later.

Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, said: After the stoppage of Iran's oil exports to America, Iran's revenue on this account remained unchanged, and this is at a time when no need is felt to export oil at the same previous level.

The oil minister said: We have done two things after stopping the export of Iran's oil to the United States. First, we have reduced our production by 10 percent, and second, the quantity of our oil which we used to sell to America has been sold at a higher price on the spot market. Thus, while we have reduced oil exports by 10 percent, we have still received approximately $80 million daily for the oil exports.

In this interview the Iranian oil minister said of the freezing of Iranian assets by the United States: By freezing Iranian accounts, Carter has dealt the greatest blow to the American economy, for he has destroyed the confidence of the world people in American banks and psychologically has prepared the ground for the further fall in the dollar's value.

Ban on Live Broadcasts

LD261512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 26 November by the supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer.

[Text] In the almighty's name: Following the previous announcement on 24 November regarding the stoppage of direct broadcasting of programs by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a misunderstanding has arisen among a number of dear compatriots, especially the struggling brothers and sisters of Najafabad of Esfahan, about the Friday prayer program of the great scholar, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri. It must be pointed out that, first, this decision has received the ratification and endorsement of the Revolution Council of Iran and has also been reported to His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri; and second, that it basically concerns the many programs broadcast direct from Tehran or other cities. In the meantime, on some occasions irresponsible individuals try to abuse the opportunity, pick up the microphone and say things against the interests of Iran and Islam. Especially on one or two occasions some people attempted to humiliate certain high religious authorities and cause provocation and chaos. For this reason this decision has been adopted in connection with such dangers in general and refers to no particular person or program.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MacBride Interview

NC261133 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Paris, Nov 26 (AFP)--Nobel Peace Prize winner Sean MacBride said today that the requested Security Council meeting on the American-Iranian crisis could break the embassy siege deadlock.

Speaking here after returning from a mediating mission in Tehran, he told AFP that a United Nations Security Council meeting could pave the way to dialogue between Iran and the U.S.

Mr MacBride, a former Irish foreign minister, left for Iran secretly on Wednesday on a mediation attempt arranged by UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow.

He said after flying into Paris last night he was convinced that any "action" by the U.S. would endanger the lives of the hostages held by Islamic students in the American Embassy.

While in Tehran Mr MacBride had four rounds of talks with Iranian foreign affairs chief, Abolhasan Bani Sadr.

It was now a question of trying to reopen dialogue rather than negotiating, he said.

Ayatollah Beheshti Interview

ID261740 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg--In a lengthy interview with the Hamburg news magazine STERN, Iranian Shi'ite leader Ayatollah Beheshti, secretary of the Iranian Revolution Council and close confidante of unofficial head of state Khomeyni, states that the United States was informed of the consequences of its temporary acceptance of deposed Iranian ruler Shah Reza Pahlavi. He also answered questions concerning the Iranian Revolution and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Beheshti also speaks about relations between the Federal Republic and Iran. The full text of the interview has been prereleased to DPA.

Beheshti also states that hostage-taking or similar practices are not foreseen as a part of the revolution, but the United States disregarded the feelings of the Iranian people, thus causing such feelings of revenge to arise among the country's youth. In the interview he avoids the term "students." The American Government, moreover, inquired via the Iranian Embassy in Washington as to what consequences acceptance of the shah would entail. Beheshti does not avoid drawing parallels with Adolf Hitler, and states that the Iranian Revolution has cost 60,000 lives. In his response to a reference to the extraterritorial nature of an embassy, Beheshti says that it was not the government that stormed the embassy. The government approved it later because it represents the understandable expression of an oppressed society against a superpower. Beheshti says that diplomatic traditions do not count at the moment because Iran has a resolution and this has its own laws.

Beheshti countered the remark that the United States accepted the shah, who is suffering from cancer, on humanitarian grounds by stating: "Gentlemen, this is a point which our people do not understand. Humanitarian grounds. An enemy of humanity cannot be treated in a humanitarian way."

Asked what the Koran has to say about this primitive vengeful way of thinking, Beheshti stated: "It permits it, but it also says that forgiveness is better."

In the interview he defended the possible forthcoming espionage trial of the 49 hostages still held. Khomeyni's associate seems convinced that there is evidence of espionage activity, but said that he himself had not seen any proof of it. He sees the first step towards resolving the 3-week-old affair in handing over the shah's fortune. Beheshti: "...but Carter, he is much too proud."

He said that Iran expects American intervention. This does not worry us, because "we are at the beginning of the second period of our revolution against America." Beheshti said that "we have no fear no economic war waged by America." The country will soon be self-sufficient, "because we can supply our people with our own production of foodstuffs and other things."

Beheshti expects the construction of a progressive society only in 5 years' time. There will be no more rich people in Iran in the future, "only common people, among whom one has a bit more, another a bit less. Only in this way can people live together fraternally and with good morals." He himself is not aiming for the position of prime minister. He also indicated the possibility of Khomeyni being "voted out." He said "...If he loses his good qualities, the people can withdraw their trust."

Beheshti accused Federal Chancellor Schmidt of being one-sided. He said: "Why has your chancellor not said that accepting the shah by America was unjust? Why so one-sided?"

Schmidt has condemned holding hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

Bulgarian Plane Fired Upon

PA261612 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bandar 'Abbas, 26 Nov (AFP)--An antiaircraft battery put on alert to counter any American offensive opened fire on a plane carrying pilgrims from Mecca, but missed, sources here said today.

The battery, protecting Iran's main naval base situated here, fired on Friday at a Bulgarian airliner which had entered Iranian airspace without authority, an officer at the base stated.

Yesterday, only 15 warships from Iran's naval fleet, officially put at 40 vessels, were in the base, which controls access to the Gulf. Between 10,000 and 12,000 men from the three services are said to be stationed here, but one Iranian sailor claimed to have seen few changes since the alert was given four days ago.

Several of the ships, which included two cruisers, were obviously undergoing repairs. Sailors were carrying out their routine tasks, but the long quays of the naval base were almost deserted.

Bani Sadr Warns Iranians Overseas

LD261735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, today a Ministry of Foreign Affairs circular warned the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in foreign countries about the conspiracies of the counterrevolutionaries.

The text of the circular issued to foreign missions is as follows:

Since the counterrevolution is constantly trying through foolish attempts to damage the honor of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and since by implementing these evil conspiracies it may be possible for the counterrevolution to incite people to attack foreign hospitals, create disorder and bring about a reaction and cause the unity [as heard] of the responsible officials of that hospital--thus making an unfavorable impression on world public opinion concerning Iran and Iranians--therefore, with complete vigilance, please warn all the respected compatriots who believe in the revolution to refrain from any actions which accord with the wishes of the counterrevolution and are contrary to the sublime aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Such irreligious and antinational acts are condemned in the eyes of the great revolution which is moving ever faster towards reconstruction.

[Signed] The supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Abolhasan Bani Sadr.

Speech at U S. Embassy

LD261830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following the announcement of mourning by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policies, which is to condemn the aggression of world-devouring American imperialism and Zionism against the center of inspiration of Muslims of the world and to honor the blood of the martyrs of this event [the attack on the Great Mosque in Mecca], right now various groups of people in Tehran are moving towards America's center of espionage in Tehran.

At the same time, a large number of Tehran's committed people have gathered in front of this center of espionage and are listening to the speech of brother Parvaresh.

Ambassador Meets Gromyko

LD261840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a TASS NEWS AGENCY report, Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, today met and conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. According to the news agency, discussions between Mohammad Mokri and Andrey Gromyko were based on the principles of friendship and goodneighborliness between Iran and the Soviet Union.

According to the TASS report, in this meeting between the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow and the Soviet foreign minister the development of the mutual relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and some international problems which are of interest to both countries were discussed.

Reserve Guard Training

LD261817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the central headquarters of the Guards Corps has issued a statement in connection with the country's situation and the need for defending the gains of the Islamic revolution, as well as in connection with general military training. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A message of the Koran states: You prepare yourselves to confront the enemy with everything within your power. And it is a message of the Koran that has determined the policy of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

All of you, brothers and sisters, are aware and conscious of the fact that we are awaiting moments of destiny, and the history of Islamic struggle has shown that right has always triumphed over wrong and that this victory has been achieved by means of the mighty arms of the body of Islamic believers throughout history.

At this juncture, in order to demonstrate the might of these arms, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has prepared a program on a nationwide scale, namely, giving military training to everyone to make the might of these arms as prepared as possible. This program, entitled Military Training for Reserve Guards, has been prepared, and the manner in which it will be carried out will be announced in subsequent announcements. All corps' units across the country will take the necessary measures after receiving instructions from the central headquarters.

In the hope of full victory and destruction of the international world-devourers.

Americans Reportedly Support Students

LD262053 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon, at the invitation of the committee of American women resident in Iran, a press, radio and television conference was held in the Intercontinental Hotel. At this conference, to which foreign correspondents and foreigners resident in Iran were invited, one of the American women began by saying: Our gathering here today has only one aim--to announce to the entire Iranian nation and the world that we support 100 percent the brave action of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

We shall follow in their footsteps, and support the order of the imam concerning the return of the deposed shah and the plundered wealth of the Iranian people. We, too, believe that the Iranian nation is only seeking its own rights and we support the Iranian people in this. It is not just the Iranian nation that has the right to learn the truth of things through trial of the deposed shah; it is not just that the American people and the people of the world should know what this criminal has done; even from the viewpoint of the history of Islam, the history of Iran and the history of the world, the trial of the shah is necessary because such actions should never again be repeated, and this will be a guideline for other rulers.

In relation to the recent events in Iran and the work of the former U.S. Embassy as a center of espionage, a question has arisen in the minds of the American people regarding the extent to which America has been responsible for the criminal acts of the shah toward the Iranian nation. The Iranian nation is definitely entitled to know the answer to this, so that it may lead to a solution of the differences and the clash between the Iranian and American peoples. The Iranian people have the right to know what the shah has done during the 37 years of his reign and some years of his father's reign. With the formation of this committee and with this press, radio and television interview, we hope to create the opportunity to find the truth concerning the holding of hostages in the former American Embassy. With a decisive investigation and study, we shall come to know the true nature of the Iranian revolution. We give ourselves the right to bring our words to the notice of the world in a clear and decisive way. Also we shall gladly answer all your questions.

This American lady, in continuing her speech, said: If during this interview you received some answers which clarified some of the issues concerning the holding of hostages in the former American Embassy and concerning the Iranian revolution, I ask you to publicize it in your publications and on radio and television so that they may provide some answers to the questions of the people of the world.

Our hope is that by finding a solution to this problem, and by following it in a sincere manner, we may be able to prevent the repetition of events like this one, and that if certain misunderstandings have arisen between the two nations they may be removed.

We have two messages for you: One is for the American people, so that they may know about the shah's crimes towards the Iranian people and so that they may understand the real reasons behind the demand of the Iranian people concerning the returning of the shah. The other message is to the Iranian people, so that they may know that we support 100 percent the action of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and the Imam Khomeyni, and condemn the action of the American Government in accepting the shah.

DPRK Foreign Minister's Message

JN261858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The DPRK foreign minister has declared his people's total support for the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Iranian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

This came in a message sent by the DPRK foreign minister to Dr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the Foreign Ministry supervisor. The DPRK minister said the Iranian people's demands for the return of the former shah and for an end to U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs are very logical. He added that the United States had better respond to these demands, instead of being intransigent and despotic. The message stressed the Korean people's vehement condemnation of the U.S. policy of hegemony and its general humiliation of peoples, particularly the Iranian people.

The DPRK minister concluded his message by saying: The Korean people are very confident that the Iranian people have made up their minds to achieve complete independence, under the leadership of Ruhollah Khomeyni, and that the Korean people support the Iranian people in this.

Tehran Radio Comment

JN262038 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. [words indistinct] has reached a climax. It threatens to ignite war not only between the United States and Iran, but between the United States and the Muslim world as well. This follows the United States' economic siege against Iran and its threat threats of intervening militarily, occupying oil wells, shelling the city of Qom and kidnaping Ruhollah Khomeyni. This is what prompted Dr Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the Foreign Ministry supervisor, to request the convocation of the UN Security Council. But the United States, which has a permanent seat at the UN Security Council, used its veto and rejected the Iranian proposal, because it saw it as an implicit condemnation for harboring the deposed shah. The United States insisted on condemning the Iranian people for occupying its embassy in Tehran.

It is always like this. The superpowers do not recognize international law, human rights and charters unless they are to their advantage and against the interests of oppressed people. They do not recognize the right of their application except to the strong and the arrogant. They deemed it their right to enslave and humiliate the Iranian people, to exploit their resources and use their military potential in serving their own strategic interests.

The superpowers imposed [word indistinct] laws that guaranteed legal protection for their criminals in Iran, to undermine Islamic civilization and to deform the people's character.

The United States and the imperialist states practiced all of this against the Iranian people without once remembering international laws and charters. But when the revolutionary people came to practice their rights with a little anger, occupying the nest of espionage and imperialism and holding some conspirators hostage--those who did not respect the sanctity of this country--the United States then let all hell break loose. It began to condemn and warn Iran [words indistinct] international law. In fact, it is the right of the Iranian people to occupy the White House and kidnap its President, who occupied the Iranian homeland for so long and who kidnaped the people and chained them. [as heard]

We can also note here the United States' denunciation of the use of oil by the Arab states in the battle against Israel, which occupies Palestine, Sinai and the Golan Heights. The United States hastened to use the oil weapon, the financial and trade weapons against Iran, just because the students occupied its embassy in Tehran. Consequently, there is not cause for surprise at Iran's call to convene the UN Security Council, though the United Nations was formed to give legitimacy and legality to the superpowers' crimes and conspiracies and to establish a fait accompli. The United Nations' first achievement was the conspiracy of dividing Palestine and creating the Zionist entity. On the other hand, the United Nations was not able to restore 1 inch of the occupied territories or to stop the continued Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon for even a day, despite unanimous resolutions of condemnation and denunciation adopted by UN members, which contradicted the superpowers' wishes. This exposes the UN game, which neither fattens nor satisfies hunger.

If the Iranian people resort to the United Nations, seeking condemnation of the United States and discussion of the shah problem, it is only to expose the United States to the world and to reveal the fallacy of its slogans and stands. They fully understand that this is not the way to get their rights and repulse their enemies. They understand that this will only be achieved in the land of reality--the land of the real battle--by mobilizing and arming the people and by using financial, oil, trade, culture and information weapons.

This is what the Iranian people have done from the first day, when they demonstrated against the shah and used their steel fists against the regime. This is what they are doing in their heated and practical confrontation with the United States. It is not likely that the revolutionary Iranian people will stop their battle within a day or two. Their battle is not centered on the shah; it is not linked to partial demands. The Iranian people are launching an untiring war against U.S. imperialism, until it is erased completely from our country and until cultural formulas are changed to the advantage of the Muslim nation and the oppressed world. If the Muslim people are now beginning the battle from Iran, they will spread it all over the Muslim world and carry it everywhere. The Iranian Muslim people consider themselves the vanguards of the Muslim nation and the pioneers of the revolutionary liberated peoples.

This is the secret behind the great panic felt by U.S. imperialism, because of the Islamic revolution in Iran. This is the secret of the feverish conspiracies that it fiercely launches against the revolution under various covers.

'Holy War' Call Denied

PA261958 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1917 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tehran, 26 Nov (EFE)--Iranian authorities today denied that the Ayatollah Khomeyni has called for a political, religious, military and financial "holy war" against the United States. Khomeyni's reported call for a "holy war" has caused great alarm in Tehran.

A spokesman confirmed that Khomeyni had called for the nation to mobilize against the United States but denied that the term "holy war" had been used.

The message calls upon the revolution guards to train 20 million youths in the use of arms and asks for the mobilization of the Iranian people to face an eventual U.S. attack. "Today, confrontation with the United States ranks above all other issues facing Islam," Khomeyni said.

The spokesman added that Khomeyni declared that the main enemy of Iran is the United States and that "all our resources should be used against it." Khomeyni also said: "Unless we act quickly, our country will be destroyed forever."

The ayatollah pointed out that when Iran has an army of 20 million youths it will be "safe" and added: "We count on the support of God and we act for him in order to continue his religious message. I hope we are not defeated."

Numerous groups of demonstrators reacted positively to Khomeyni's message by once again rejecting the United States. Thus far, however, no apparent preparations have been made in this country to mobilize civilians.

Meanwhile, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of 49 American hostages by Islamic students faithful to Khomeyni entered its fourth week.

Khomeyni Meets Ayatollah Montazeri

LD262140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni today held talks for 45 minutes with Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the congregational imam of Tehran, on the country's current issues and the constitution. Ayatollah Montazeri arrived in Qom last night for talks and an exchange of views with the imam and other senior ayatollahs.

Bani Sadr on Congressional Investigation

LD262210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

["Announcement" issued 26 November by the supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] According to news received from America, the Banking Committee of the U.S. Congress has decided to investigate the financial corruption of the shah's regime. The incessant attempts to explain the truth of the matter to public opinion in America and the world is now producing its first results. It is the duty of the U.S. Congress to form other investigating committees and also to investigate the crimes and treason of the former shah. It is greatly hoped [as heard] that the scandal of the former shah and his American accomplices will be far greater than the Watergate scandal.

Now is the time for public opinion in America to be stirred and to become aware of the truth of the matter. The day of the victory of the oppressed people of the world is near. The trial of the former shah in Tehran will be a brilliant page in the history of the great struggles.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani Sadr.

Border Airbase Attacked

PA262103 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tehran, 26 Nov (AFP)--Unidentified armed attackers destroyed the Narjeh airbase near the Iraq frontier during the night, Iranian television reported this evening.

It said that four gendarmes were wounded in the attack, adding that Soviet-manufactured ammunition was found on the scene afterward.

The attackers also set explosive charges to blow up a nearby television transmitter, but the charges failed to go off, the report said.

Narjeh is in Ilam Province, 30 km (18 miles) from the Iraqi frontier.

Chase Manhattan Accused

LD261213 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Nov 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Special correspondent Eric Rouleau dispatch: "A Ruthless Economic War"]

[Text] Tehran--The specter of a military flareup and the polemics over the fate of the shah and the hostages have to some extent eclipsed the economic war that Iran and the United States are waging against one another. A ruthless war in which anything seems to go: lies and ruses, as well as startling measures and underhand blows. As far as the two belligerent are concerned, the end justifies the means. Washington intends to preserve "international law," the dollar's predominance and the world monetary system; Tehran claims to be fighting to defend its "national independence" and resources against those who "plundered" Iran for several decades.

A certain lull had seemed to prevail in recent days. The halting of crude oil deliveries to the United States, the "freezing" of Iranian assets in American banks and the rejection of the dollar as the currency for paying for oil purchases had been followed by a pause which seemed to be continuing.

That is why the speech delivered on Friday by Mr Bani Sadr caused surprise. It was in his capacity as minister of economic affairs and finance that the diplomatic chief announced that the state will not honor the debts contracted abroad by 28 private banks nationalized in July. According to him, the value of these debts may total between $4 billion and $13 billion--the checks that are underway have not yet resulted in a precise estimate.

All the indications are that the decision was taken as a last resort [en catastrophe] and as a response to a measure whose origin and nature are unknown.

A Visit to the Central Bank of Iran

Among the diplomatic corps the speech has caused perplexity and indignation at this new "violation of international law." However, a visit to the Central Bank of Iran made it possible to moderate this judgment a little.

The office of the governor of the Central Bank--Mr Ali Nobard, a former student at the Ecole Polytechnique, who was appointed to this post a few days ago--has taken on the look of the operations room of a campaigning army. At one end of the room a dozen shirt-sleeved technocrats, accompanied by two women dressed European-style, are frantically arguing around an oval table covered in heaps of files and documents. At the other end Mr Nobari is talking animatedly to a group of bank directors--meticulously dressed, with starched collars and neatly knotted neckties--who are listening respectfully.

From time to time Mr Mobard leaps up to grab one or other of the many telephones that ring or flash on his desk. It may be Paris, Zurich, Tokyo, London or New York, but the news he receives is more often than not "bad." Here he is told "confidentially" that Japan has in turn decided to "freeze" Iranian assets; there he is assured that Belgian banks have canceled letters of credit for fear of not being "covered"; elsewhere he is told that exporters of sugar, corn and meat are demanding payment in advance and in a currency other than the dollar for deliveries, which in the meantime they are holding at their ports of origin. Raw materials and necessities--drugs, for instance--that come from the United States are already becoming dangerously rare on the Iranian market. The American Boeing Company's plants are refusing to supply spare parts to the Iran Air civil aviation company, which is threatened with paralysis.

Chase Manhattan Accused

"We are the target of a double offensive," Mr Ali Nobard told us. "One is psychological, a war of nerves designed to intimidate us and prevent us from putting our internal affairs in order; the other is economic and financial, and its only aim is to strangle and asphyxiate the Islamic Republic."

The director of the Central Bank names the Chase Manhattan Bank as the "ringleader" of this "conspiracy" within the financial world. The shah made that American body the refuge of a good part of his colossal fortune which, it is claimed, he accumulated and illegally transferred abroad largely thanks to the "complicity" of the Rockefellers' bank, which also served above all as the "pivot" for virtually all the Pahlavi dynasty's banking operations. Oil importers had to pay the purchase price direct to the American bank, which took care of "forwarding" according to the Iranian state's needs.

"About 6 weeks ago," Mr Nobard further disclosed, "we discovered that the Chase Manhattan had been swindling Iran for years out of the interest that it ought to have paid for the improper delay in forwarding money. Following moves on our part, the bank finally admitted that it had made 'miscalculations' and paid us compensation well below what we were demanding."

Suspicious Willingness To Oblige

Initial examination of the national accounts also revealed that under the former regime the Rockefellers' Bank granted, with a suspicious willingness to oblige, various loans to government or quasistate bodies for projects that were more or less fictitious and overvalued--something which enabled members of the royal family, court dignitaries and high officials to embezzle funds after collecting generous commission in the meantime.

Mr Ali Nobari also accuses the American bank of making itself the instrument for substantial exports of capital on the eve of and after the revolution--exports which made it possible for various private banks, nationalized in July, to file accounts showing a severe deficit. It is precisely these debts that Mr Bani Sadr no longer wants to honor.

Why did he wait until Friday to announce his decision? "On Thursday morning," Mr Ali Nobari explained, "we were astonished to learn, via an article in the FINANCIAL TIMES, that the Chase Manhattan, acting in the name of a consortium of banks--mostly American--had canceled a $500 million loan contracted by the Iranian state in 1977 on the pretext that we failed to pay the 6 months' interest due on 15 November. That was a barefaced lie, and here is the proof...." The governor of the Central Bank then showed us a copy of a message telexed 5 November ordering the payment on the planned date of a total of the $4 million interest on the loan.

So, according to Mr Nobari, the Chase Manhattan concealed from its partners in the consortium the payment order received from Tehran. And, omitting to issue a reminder to the Tehran government or at least to initiate legal proceedings, the Rockefellers' bank took the initiative of canceling the loan and urging other banking bodies to "freeze" all credits granted to the Iranian state. "Thus," Mr Nobari told us indignantly, "Chase Manhattan succeeded in killing two birds with one stone: It is using our 'frozen' assets to redeem the loans once granted to the Iranian private banks, and it is depriving us of monetary facilities that our economy direly needs. Has there ever been such duplicity and bad faith?"

Europe in the Shadow of the American Giant

Hearing the bank governor or the economy minister, the observer gains the impression that Tehran has lost the first round of the economic war. The international banking system is designed in such a way that Iran seems incapable, particularly in the crucial phase it is experiencing, of resisting the thrusts of international financial circles. "Europe," Mr Bani Sadr told us bitterly, "whether it likes it or not, is showing solidarity with the United States. It is in the shadow of the American giant. But since it does not know how things will turn out, it believes it can humor us by winking sympathetically in our direction, as France in particular is doing...."

Naval Chief Interview

AT261340 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 26 Nov 79 pp 1, 15 AT

[By ELEVTHEROTIPIA correspondent G. Mavros]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 26 November--"I believe there is only a 20 percent probability of a war between Iran and the United States. I believe that the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk, arriving in 3 to 4 days, and Midway, which is already anchored in the Straits of Hormuz, will, in any case, enter the Persian Gulf to provoke us or perhaps to attack us as soon as they combine forces. In order to subjugate us, the Americans must kill us all. I do not care if I am killed."

This was stated yesterday morning in an interview by ELEVTHEROTIPIA of chief of the Iranian Navy Admiral Madani shortly before he left in a hurry for the headqurters of his staff in Ahvaz in Khuzestan where he is also the provincial governor.

The most significant points of my 2-hour talk with Admiral Madani are the following:

The U.S. naval force which consists of 14 ships--2 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, 3 destroyers and 4 support ships (logistics)--as well as 110 planes of the F-4 type is stronger than the Iranian Navy, which consists of 40 ships, including 10 torpedo boats, the fighting ability of which has been reduced to a minimum due to excessive delays by Italy and France in dispatching missiles and basic spare parts.

The oilfields in Abadan and on Kharg Island have not been mined but we can blow them up in 8 hours.

The U.S. naval base in Bahrain, inside the Persian Gulf, will be activated when the aircraft carriers enter the Gulf because four of the ships which are accompanying the aircraft carriers are included in the plans for the military use of the base.

Despite the immobilization of 70 F-15's, our air force can confront the air force which is accompanying the U.S. ships but we shall be defeated if the Americans throw into the fight all the planes they have already transported to their bases in Portugal.

27 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Shari'at-Madari Statement

LD270202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the office of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari]

[Text] In the name of God. A foreign radio recently quoted an interview in a Spanish newspaper granted by Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, raising points which are false, in terms of both the quotations and the translation.

Therefore, this office declares that the parts quoted from the said Spanish paper are distortions and denies the reported parts as broadcast.

[Signed] The office of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari.

Khomeyni NHK Interview

OW270331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo Nov 27 KYODO--Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said that Iran could not admit as authentic the up-coming United Nations Security Council meeting if it did not take up the chaotic policies of the former Iranian shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi and his followers.

Khomeyni made the remark in an exclusive interview with Masanori Isomura, correspondent of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), in the holy city of Qom Monday.

The Muslim patriarch said Iran regards the U.N. Security Council meeting as one-sided and would not admit its results as legitimate if it only discussed the release of 49 Americans held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and did not deliverate on the behavior of the "marauders" who supported the former government of the ousted shah.

The interview took place at the private residence of the Muslim patriarch, which was under heavy guard by a large number of Iranian militiamen carrying firearms.

It was the first interview with foreign correspondents in which Khomeyni made clear his views on the U.N. Security Council meeting.

The U.N. Security Council was to convene at the request of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to discuss Iranian affairs because Waldheim said tension between the U.S. and Iran could have dangerous consequences for the entire world.

Concerning the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Khomeyni said what the Iranian people really aimed at was to bring to the attention of the whole world who had supported the former Iranian king and suppressed the Iranian people.

He insisted that the criminal behavior of the Iranian shah who killed several hundreds of thousands of Iranians would not be expiated by simple revenge against him.

He expressed confidence that all the suppressed peoples across the world welcomed the Iranian students' seizure of the U.S. Embassy which is regarded as a hideout of spies.

But people had not been well informed about this development yet because of the control of international public opinion by leading foreign governments, he complained.

Asked about Japan's stand toward Iran's Islamic Revolution, Khomeyni said no serious problems would occur in relations between Japan and Iran as long as Japan took a stand sympathetic to oppressed people.

But the current friendly relations between the two nations would be ended instantly if Japan sided with those oppressing the people, he added.

Khomeyni also stressed that he made a clear distinction between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the general American public in taking into consideration American moves concerning Iranian affairs.

The Muslim Shi'ite sect has continuously taken a firm stand supporting the oppressed and resisting the oppressors since its establishment and would continue to do so, he said.

He stressed that the general situation in Iran was improving steadily instead of deteriorating after the Muslim revolutionary movement took place in Tehran and other parts of the Middle East country.

Khomeyni Statement to Mourners

LD270406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In a statement, the office of Imam Khomeyni in Qom informed the dear compatriots that, as ordered by His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, mourners should not change the form and nature of mourning on Tasu'a and 'Ashura [29 and 30 November] for this is the continuation of more than 1,300 years of mourning by our brothers and sisters.

The office calls on all mourners throughout the country to safeguard the traditions of mourning and through selection of crushing and exposing slogans try to expose as much as possible the crimes and plots hatched by the world-devouring America and Zionist usurpers. The mourners ought to hold their march during these 2 days as practiced for more than 1,300 years.

[Signed] Qom, the office of Imam Kohmeyni.

Commentary on Security Council

LD270613 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Kurt Waldheim, the UN secretary general, has called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council. In requesting a council meeting, he is invoking Article 99 of the charter, for the article says a secretary general may call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council on any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten international peace.

On the other hand, America, which until then was preventing a meeting of the Security Council, has agreed to its meeting to deal with the crisis situation between the United States and Iran. The question which is now posed before us is: Why is it that Kurt Waldheim is suddenly finding it necessary to hold an urgent meeting of the Security Council to deal with the crisis between Iran and American and why at this moment in time is America supporting it?

The answer to this question is rather clear: By ordering its warships in the Indian Ocean to conduct operations and threatening Iran militarily, America is in fact showing the world Western imperialism's teeth and claws, aiming to frighten not only Iran but other countries with the danger of a possible future war. It seems that the showing of the teeth and claws has frightened the UN Secretary General more than others. Furthermore, America knows quite well that the Security Council will issue a resolution which, as anticipated by U.S. politicians, will favor America and condemn the action taken by Iranian students in occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. They are supporting the urgent meeting of UN Security Council; in other words, for there to be a meeting of the Security Council, one of the members should submit a motion to this effect.

Earlier, Iran had done just that, so that the truth might be made public to the world through the Security Council and the United Nations. But this proposal was turned down and the holding of a meeting by the Security Council was postponed. On the other hand, countries such as China, Britain and France, considering their links with America, refrained from proposing a meeting of the Security Council. As for the USSR, that country, too, adopted a cautious approach.

As for America, being a party to the issue, in order to conceal the truth it has always tried to prevent the Security Council from meeting. Consequently, the Security Council meets urgently, as proposed by the secretary general, as it ought to.

Now, should the Security Council meet to deal with the crisis situation between Iran and the United States, there are only two alternatives: Either it will vote in favor of Iran or America. If the first one takes place, the only outcome for our country would be to make the facts known and nothing else; for, enjoying the right to veto, or in fact the right to reject the Security Council's decision, America will be able to render the decision unworkable. On the other hand, should the Security Council vote in favor of America, then obviously its demand will have been met.

Since the available evidence substantiates the White House's optimism about the outcome of the Security Council's meeting, politicians in America are therefore in favor of such meeting.

We therefore see how international organizations and their important organs are under the influence of the hegemonists the superpowers as well as the powerful countries. Had it not been so, then when Iran asked for a meeting of the Security Council it would have agreed to meet and then America would not have raised only the question of its hostages in Tehran, apart from the other issues related to Iran's rightfulness.

Nevertheless, since one of the means of declaring one's rightfulness to the world as well as the raising of issues in a true manner is the Security Council, therefore our country's officials will take part in it in order to deal with the political crisis between Iran and America, so that they may expose imperialism's true face to the world.

College Converted Into Training Base

LD270822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the students of the Shemiran Islamic Society Higher Education College--read by announcer]

[Text] Now that the sick minds of Washington's high society and their rotten computers, having miscalculated, are sending their hollow weapons to our dear country, thus, supposedly, threatening our Islamic liberating revolution, we students, as of this date, are turning our college into a military training base and, by receiving military training and complete preparedness, will prove to the world-devouring America that the era of military threats is over, that this is the era in which to realize the holy Koran's promise, that the oppressed people of the world shall inherit the earth.

Therefore, while reiterating our support for the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy, we announce our readiness to counter any threat.

Qom's Airspace Closed

JN271024 Baghdad INA in Arabic [illegible].4 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 27 November--The commander of the Iranian ground forces, Brig Gen Valiollah Falahi has announced the closure of the airspace over the city of Qom as a precaution against any possible attempt to assassinate Khomeyni.

Reporting this today, the newspaper JOMHURI ESLAMI quoted the general as saying: "The air space of the city of Qom, in which Khomeyni lives, has been closed to all types of aircraft, including airliners, cargo planes and helicopters.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN KORDESTAN

ID230736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following the arrival of the special government delegation in Mahabad yesterday afternoon, a group of people of Mahabad gathered in the Friday mosque and the special delegation went among them and talked to them. In a speech in answer to a question by one of the people, Engineer Sahabi said: Dear brothers, 10 days ago when we were in this region we had contacts with the religious and political personalities and we are glad that the issue has progressed to such a degree. A peaceful atmosphere has been restored in the region. About the prisoners, as I have said before, this problem is included in our program and will stay there. But about parties and factions. We will not hold talks with any faction or party, but instead we will talk to you people of Kordestan and your real representatives regardless of their rank, position or garment. We ask you to invite the people to solidarity and unity. Mr Sahabi added: The imam's historic message demonstrates the goodwill of the government, as does our coming forward to hold discussions with you. We hope that past grievances will not block the way toward finding a solution for Kordestan. We should all join in the crusade for the reconstruction of Iran.

The special government delegation then went to Marivan from Mahabad at about noon today. While investigating the problems facing Marivan garrison, they entered the Friday mosque where a large number of people were gathered. First one of the notables of the city, supporting the imam's message and the Islamic republic and the legitimate demands of the people of Kordestan, asked for the return of a group of people who are staying outside the city. At this meeting Mr Foruhar thanked the people for gathering, urged them to keep calm and emphasized the need for a suitable atmosphere for the discussions. He said: The special government delegation has been assigned by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, to fulfill all your legitimate demands and to persevere until that has been achieved. But it should be noted that these rights of yours will not be given to a party or a group or a special person, but to all the dear inhabitants of Kordestan.

In another part of his message, Foruhar said: Unfortunately, at present American imperialism is threatening our and your future. My dear brothers should be careful. Then Foruhar said: Not only have we talked and contacted the religious and political personalities of Kordestan, but we have contacted the masses of people and will continue to do so. In another part of his speech, he said: About the return of prisoners, this issue has been included, and still is, in the program of this delegation. Speaking about the army, Foruhar said: Our brothers should note that if the army was operating inside the cities until yesterday, it is now performing its main duty; namely, national defense and defense of the territorial integrity of Iran.

[Passage indistinct] Does not decide the destiny of the army from streets and alleys. If we had decided to fill the cities with armed people, then in our opinion, the suitable and necessary atmosphere would not be created, and this is an issue that both sides should take into account. A situation now prevails in which people haggle so much around the discussion table that it is feared that the objective might be lost. We have come to Marivan today to ask you not to put forward immediate changes in these discussions. Foruhar added: What is important for your country and ours is in the first place independence, then personal and social freedoms, and following that ridding ourselves from colonialism. I warn you, brothers, to come and defend the fruits of the Islamic Revolution of the nation of Iran. The Islamic republic, led by Imam Khomeyni, has the capacity to drive all discrimination and oppression from Kordestan and other parts of Iran forever. Kordestan can then live alongside Iran enjoying complete freedom.

Following this discussion a group of representatives of the people of Marivan went to the garrison and one of them said: We do not have any objection to the army. The people of Marivan are friends of the army; we want to live in peace. We are proud of being Iranians. If I lose Iran, I do not want Kordestan. Then in a talk they demanded the [words indistinct] located at the entrance to the town. Then Engineer Sabbaghian said: Some time ago when I was in Sardasht, people trusted us and asked why we had left the entrance to the city open, because the raiders would attack the town. You tell me, should the army not act in order to protect the town and itself? Will you not object to us if tomorrow the garrison is moved from here, saying why have you not guarded the roads into the town? But about the raiders, the special delegation and I are well informed as to who they are and where they come from and that they are wearing Kurdish clothes. Then Engineer Sabbaghian added: Considering these problems, you should understand the sensitivity of the region. We warn you that others might try to tie their interests to your legitimate demands.

After these discussions, at 1800 the special delegation arrived in Mahabad.

[signed] The special group sent by the Voice and Profile of Iran in Mahabad.

Army Warns Leftists

ID231842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 79 ID

[Statement issued 23 November by the Iranian Islamic Republic Army in connection with the Kordestan plotters--read by announcer]

According to reports from Kordestan, certain armed individuals belonging to leftist extremist parties are beating up Muslim and faithful young people in some towns, such as Sanandaj. They are reportedly arresting the young men, stealing automobiles, forcibly entering houses and thus disturbing the security and creating an atmosphere of panic and fear. Murder, threats and terrorism have always been a method adopted by these unpopular extremist organizations. They always rely on weapons, threats and terrorism to impose their satanic ideas on the innocent people.

Particularly, at a time when the good will mission has gone to Kordestan, doing its best to settle the difficulties peacefully, and especially following Imam Khomeyni's historic message addressed to all liberal-minded people promising them cooperation, equality and fraternity and when our Kurdish brothers by the thousands welcome it, and when imperialists' plots at creating chaos and confusion and bloodshed are facing defeat--at a time like this we notice that a group of counterrevolutionaries are bent on fomenting disturbances and bloodshed, contrary to the interests of the Kurdish people and the wish of the absolute majority of the people. These people are flagrantly trampling upon all revolutionary, patriotic and human standards, thus disturbing the security.

The Islamic Republic Army warns all plotters to stop their treason and aggression, leave the innocent people alone, respect the rights of the majority and bear in mind that the nation and the army will not remain silent against these ominous and destructive plots, that they will most severely crush any aggression and will hand over the criminals to courts of law.

[signed] The Iranian Islamic Republic Army.

Difficulties in Talks

ID232202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 23 Nov 79 ID

[Text] The special mission which had gone to Kordestan returned to Tehran this evening after the second round of negotiations. Minister of State Foruhar, before returning to Tehran, spoke to a PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh. He said: During this phase of negotiations preparations were made for future tasks; it is likely that within the next couple of days the mission will return to the region to continue the negotiations.

Foruhar was asked: It is rumored that this round of talks has encountered certain difficulties. He replied: All negotiations are normally faced with difficulties in their initial stage. However, we held our talks with good will and in a favorable atmosphere. As for the question of autonomy, it was not raised; rather, the negotiations dealt mainly with laying the groundwork for future talks. He went on: I am hoping a statement will be issued in Tehran in this respect. During our visit we went to Marivan, where talks were held with the ordinary people as well as with the Kurdish Democratic Party leaders.

Meanwhile, another member of the mission pointed out that preparations have been made for the resumption of operations of Mahabad radio and television and, God willing, within the next 3 days it will resume its extensive operations. It is anticipated that the center will also broadcast local programs.

AFP: Demonstrations in Mahabad

NC240848 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 24 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 24 (AFP)--Angry demonstrations erupted in the Iranian Kurdish city of Mahabad today as Kurdish guerrillas threatened to resume their struggle unless a Tehran ayatollah apologized for calling two Kurdish leaders "devils."

The remark was made during prayers in Tehran yesterday by the capital's religious leader, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, and followed a respite in Kurdish guerrilla activities in north west Iran.

Mahabad, in western Azarbayjan, was today in ferment following the remark, directed against Kurdish Democratic Party chief Abdol Karim Qasemlu and Kurdish Sunni Muslim chief Sheikh Izzeddin Hoseyni, a party source told AFP by phone.

A week ago Kurds had given a warm welcome to an appeal from Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to join "the union of the Iranian people."

The Kurds, who were ready to collaborate with Ayatollah Khomeyni and would not take refuge in the mountains, would nevertheless resume guerrilla warfare if Ayatollah Montazeri did not apologize, the source told AFP.

Following the attempt by Tehran authorities to settle the Kurdish crisis by negotiation, Mr Qasemlu had reappeared in public in Mahabad on Wednesday, after two-and-a-half months in hiding. He saluted the memory of "Kurdish martyrs," and thanked the "guide of the revolution"--Ayatollah Khomeyni--for his message.

Ayatollah Khomeyni had assured "our Kurdish brothers" that the Islamic republic would give them the right to administer their internal affairs.

But leaflets signed by the "Peshmergas"--Kurdish guerrillas--today appeared in Mahabad urging the Kurdish people not to be duped. "This is the same Khomeyni who had given the order to crush the Kurds in half an hour, who had sent the Mojahedins (guardians of the revolution) to fight the Kurds, and who had sent (Islamic judge Ayatollah Sadeq) Khalkhali to spill the blood of the people of Mahabad," the leaflet said.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's appeal was only a maneuver to prepare the Kurdish people to participate in a referendum and to dominate Kordestan, the leaflet added.

Montazeri Clarifies Remarks

LD241840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Today, the PARS correspondent, in an interview about the Kurdish problem, asked His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri: Does what you said during yesterday's Friday prayers represent the views of the responsible government officials or your own views?

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Tehran's Friday imam, said: My words, in yesterday's Friday prayers about the problems of Kordestan, expressed my own views.

Qom Seminary Message

LD241918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 24 November by the Qom Theological Seminary--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The moving message of Imam Khomeyni, the great iconoclast of history, concerning the Kurdish brothers and sisters not only brought joy and enthusiasm to the Kurdish people but also moved the Iranian nation. The merciful, fatherly and humble message of the imam to the Kurdish people is addressed at a time when he stands like a mountain against the great and stubborn enemy of our nation, the United States. Yes, our imam, our leader, the dear Khomeyni, attacks and smashes the enemy like a lion, and his courage is a source of inspiration to every member of the nation to the extent that each one of them is able to resist and confront the colonialist monster, the bloodthirsty United States.

The great Khomeyni is in no way prepared to compromise or negotiate; he rejected Carter's special envoys in midair before they could find the courage to land in the nation of heroes, Iran. While resisting the onslaught of the East and the West, Khomeyni takes the hands of all the oppressed people who have suffered under the burden of the world imperialism led by (?the slightened) United States and asks them to rise and struggle against cruelty and injustice.

Rise, and with the unity and discipline of every brave Iranian, throw the great capitalist monster out of our home. Rise today on the day of jihad against misconduct and stupidity. Amidst this uproar, suddenly Khomeyni's inspiring voice becomes a source of pride and [word indistinct], and his message urges the intellectuals, ulema, people of vision and the young and old of this heroic people to regain Iran.

In the wake of this message, would it not have been appropriate for the respected Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran to have issued a statement and, in accordance with the instruction of the imam, to have invited all the national and religious groups to join hands in order to solve the Kordestan issue as the biggest problem of the day and to settle this problem? Would it not have been appropriate for the religious leaders, intellectuals, writers and people of ideas to have taken the lead and welcomed the imam's invitation not only in words but also in constructive actions in accordance with these words?

In our opinion, it is still not too late. We sincerely ask the Revolution Council to use all its power and ask all the responsible and committed people who have a responsible attitude regarding the Kordestan issue to reduce the burden of the imam's special delegation, for whose hard work we should be grateful. The Kordestan issue relates to every member of our nation. The perceptive and enlightened people should visit that region and inform the people of the events which are taking place in that part of our beloved homeland. Frankness should be exercised with regard to the Kordestan issue. The Qom Theological Seminary considers itself with all its strength as part of this problem and we take the hand of the patriotic Kurdish sisters and brothers.

Our compatriots in the West should know that those who put forward the issue of the Shi'ite and the Sunnite and those who raise sensitive issues certainly do not deserve the pleasure of God and the Muslims. As the imam said, the Qom Theological Seminary asks the political, religious and national personalities not to bring forward trivial issues. We ask them with the utmost good will to make efforts to frustrate the enemy conspiracies. We have opened our arms in order to receive all the Kurdish compatriots. We ask the enlightened brothers, organizations, groups, parties and fronts to make efforts in pursuit of the imam's order and not to belittle the Kordestan issue.

We ask the respected Revolution Council to convene a seminar and invite all the people of vision from the east, west, north and south of the country to study the Kordestan issue. We ask the respected Revolution Council to officially invite the Kurdish intellectuals, religious and political figures to sit with their brothers from Tehran and other places to solve all the issues with serenity and sincerity. We ask the Kurdish brothers and sisters to invite their brothers in Tehran and other cities in order to study the issues there.

God's blessings and the greetings of the Iranian people on the great leader, the iconoclast, Khomeyni.

[Signed] The Qom Theological Seminary, 24 November 1979.

Delegation To Resume Talks

LD241810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 3 of the special delegation to Kordestan, issued 24 November--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. The special government delegation to Kordestan went to the Kurdish dwelling regions in the west country for the second time on Wednesday, 21 November, in order to perform its duty. After spending 2 days in Mahabad and Marivan, the delegation returned to Tehran on the evening of 23 November.

On this trip, in an atmosphere of good will among the Kurdish brothers and sisters resulting from the message of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the delegation tried to smooth the way for the necessary talks for the final solution to the crisis in Kordestan.

The delegation reached the conclusion despite the fact that the deprived Kurdish people and many of the political and religious personalities are seeking a peaceful solution, a number of political organizations, pursuing their particular ideologies which are contrary to the basis of the Iranian Islamic Republic, have started severe disruptions in order to prevent any kind of agreement.

Despite this opposition and since it is clear that the people of Kordestan, while favoring the overcoming of political, social, economic and cultural injustices, are strongly determined to end the clashes, the delegation has decided to resume the talks with political and religious figures who feel responsible regarding the independence and safeguarding of Iran's national unity and also the rightful demands of the people of Kordestan.

At the same time, following the decision of the Revolution Council of the Iranian Islamic Republic, the delegation has ordered that any conspiracy in this part of the country must be stifled with the utmost force, with the cooperation of the Kurdish compatriots.

[igned] The special delegation to Kordestan.

Revolution Council Discussion

ID250404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At last night's session of the Revolution Council, which lasted until 2100, various current affairs of the country were discussed. According to PARS, at the end of last night's session Dr Hariri, the spokesman for the Revolution Council, referred to the statement of the Government of Saudi Arabia that Iranians did not have any part in the attack on the Great Mosque. He also said: At this meeting, in addition to the current affairs of the country, the results of the mission of the special delegation [to Kordestan] and the statement issued by the Democratic Party containing the announcement of a cease-fire and matters agreed upon by the special delegation and the people of Kordestan were reviewed. Dr Hariri also emphasized that up to now the second round of talks between the special delegation and the people of Kordestan has been satisfactory.

Conditional 20-Day Cease-Fire

ID251328 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Kurdish Democratic Party issued the following statement today: Dear compatriots, honorable and fighting people of Kordestan: While the Iranian Revolution is faced with Zionist and imperialist conspiracies and the counterrevolutionaries are intent on performing their antisocial and sinister deeds in various ways, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, who feels a grave revolutionary responsibility, has announced the right to self-rule of the Iranian masses, especially the deprived people of Kordestan, and the eradication of any form of national, cultural, economic or political injustice against the Kurdish nation. The Kurdish Democratic Party, following its sessions with the special government delegation and welcoming Imam Khomeyni's historic message, announces that:

1. It supports Imam Khomeyni's anti-imperialist stance and stresses the reinforcement of this stance for the purpose of strengthening revolutionary (?structures) and defending Iran's independence and sovereignty against possible imperialist assaults.

2. Imam Khomeyni's message about Kordestan and attention to the welfare of the glorious and humane revolution of Iran show the necessity for unity among the revolutionary forces and consequently for an end to the bloodshed and fratricide.

3. Iran's revolution is a target for imperialist conspiracies and aggressive threats. U.S. imperialism and the domestic and counterrevolutionary reaction is bent on perpetrating these conspiracies with all its facilities. Under these conditions, the cooperation and collaboration of all of Iran's revolutionary forces is unavoidable in order to neutralize the sinister plots of imperialism and reactionaries aimed at dividing the foundation of the revolution, to support Imam Khomeyni's present stance for safeguarding Iran's independence and sovereignty, to solve the national problem of the Kurdish people and to advance the revolution.

4. Adopting a peaceful attitude, welcoming the talks and consequently responding with good will to the demands of the religious and political figures and political organizations and parties who have constantly proposed and stressed political solutions to the problem of Kordestan is vital.

Considering these sensitive and considerable points, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, after meeting and holding preliminary talks with the special delegation, hereby declares a cease-fire starting at 1200 on Sunday, 25 November 1979, for 20 days and asks the government to refrain from any form of military activity and any action that might jeopardize the cease-fire. At the same time the Kurdish Democratic Party is ready to mobilize all its forces alongside the advancing forces in order to defend the independence and territorial integrity of Iran, in case of any foreign assault on the country's borders.

Of course, the continuation of the cease-fire depends on the recall of the non-native guards from all over Kordestan within 15 days of the declaration of the cease-fire.

[signed] The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, 25 November 1979.

Border Inhabitants Support Khomeyni

ID251500 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 25 November by the border inhabitants of Shamshir in Uramanat--read by announcer]

[Text] To the blessed position of the illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

The revolution's sympathetic, vigilant leader's glad message like a rain of divine mercy has given new life to the faded spirits of all the deprived and meek, particularly the Muslim Kurdish people; and the inhabitants of this region, like their other Kurdish compatriots, on hearing this news became unusually jubilant and beside themselves with joy. Therefore, while being aware of our conscientious and patriotic duty, we convey our expressions of gratitude and thanks to the presence of our illustrious imam.

We nurture the hope that the Almighty will graciously grant us Kurdish border inhabitants success, so that by sacrificing our last drop of blood toward the burgeoning of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, we will be paying our debt.

[signed] On behalf of the border inhabitants of Shamshir in Uramanat.

Army To Halt Operations

LD262149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic--read by announcer]

[Text] In his exalted name. Esteemed compatriots, noble people of Kordestan, in conditions where our homeland is facing a variety of imperialist plots, the preservation of the country's independence and territorial integrity and safeguarding the gains of the Iranian nation's Islamic Revolution are an historic mission entrusted to the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Fully appreciating its responsibility, the army, from the time it was assigned to restore order in Kordestan, has always tried while performing the duties assigned to it to see that no harm is inflicted on Kurdish brothers and sisters. And to achieve this, it has spared no sacrifice.

Now, in implementing Imam Khomeyni's soothing message, in order to bring about a favorable atmosphere for the special government mission's negotiations with Kurdish religious and political figures--negotiations which are in progress with good will--and in light of the welcome given the announcement on ending the clashes and adopting a peaceful means in raising the demands of our Kurdish compatriots, the joint staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic is also ordering all armed forces that--providing they are not subjected to any form of attack or hurtful actions--military operations be halted in the region as long as the negotiations to resolve the difficulties or Kordestan continue.

Needless to say, the army will decisively prevent any armed operation or manifestation that might endanger the security of the people of Kordestan and, in particular, no violation of the security forces' barracks inside and outside the towns will be tolerated in any way whatsoever. The army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, while expressing its thanks for the readiness expressed to defend the country's borders against foreign aggression, assures all Iranians that it will crush any air, naval and groundattack with full force.

Autonomy Demonstrations

NC27099 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 27 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 27 (AFP)--The main Kurdish political groups called today for demonstrations in all Kurdish towns for autonomy, and for support for the Iranian Government's current goodwill mission in Iranian Kordestan.

The appeal was issued by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan (DPIK), the Kurdish branch of the People's Fedayeen (Marxist-Leninist) and the Workers Revolutionary Organization of Iranian Kordestan (WROIK).

Reaffirming previous demands, the groups called for Kurdish autonomy to be guaranteed by Iran's constitution. They also said the Kurds now living in four separate provinces should be governed by a national parliament in charge of local administration and law enforcement. The Kurdish language should be taught in local schools and used in the administration, they added.

INA REPORTS ON MASS ESCAPE FROM PRISON

JN241002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 24 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 24 November--Some 348 prisoners have managed to escape in a mass jailbreak from the prison of the northeastern city of Mashhad. The prison warden said that the operation first led to the escape of some 625 prisoners, who managed to seize the keys to the doors and to hold the prison guards in the prison square. The prisoners wore civilian clothes and jumped over the prison walls. However, the prison administration was alerted to the operation and captured some 277 prisoners.

Tehran Reports Jailbreak

LD241239 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 24 November by the Mashhad Revolution Court public prosecutor--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. This is to inform the dear citizens of Mashhad that on Friday, 23 November 1979, following a planned and calculated plot, a number of prisoners managed to escape from the Mashhad police department jail.

This is to warn all these people to report to the police department jail in Mashhad within 48 hours, otherwise they will be considered fugitives and will be prosecuted and severely punished.

The public prosecutor calls on all the honorable residents of Mashhad to refuse refuge to these escaped prisoners and to immediately report any of them they see to the Revolution Court or other security and committee authorities.

The statement also says that a great number of prisoners have already reported to the prison, and another group was recaptured by prison officials and Revolution Guards. In conclusion, the public prosecutor says that those responsible for this incident will soon be identified and put on trial.

Officers Suspended

LD241245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, on the order of Brig Gen Mostafa'i, chief of the Iranian Republic police department; Col Mohammad Taqi Golduz, chief of police; Col Hoseyn Ghaffari, police department security deputy; and Col Mohammad Taqi Sheykh ol-Eslami, chief of Khorasan prison have been suspended from service.

INDIA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS BORDER DEMARCATION WITH BANGLADESH

BK270348 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Survey teams of India and Bangladesh discussed joint demarcation of the international boundary between the two countries along Tripura at their meeting at Ramgarh in Bangladesh yesterday. Demarcation has so far been completed along a stretch of about 600 km out of the 900 km international border of the two countries.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET, PARTY

BK270745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The industry minister, Mr Brahmananda Reddy, has resigned from the union cabinet as well as from the Congress Party. He told newsmen in the New Delhi this morning that he has sent his resignation letters to the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, and to the Congress president, Mr Devraj Urs.

Replying to questions Mr Reddy said that he has convened a meeting of his supporters and friends in Hyderabad on the 30th of this month and the first of next month to decide the future course of action. He told the AIR [All India Radio] correspondent that for the present he has no proposal to join any party. Asked whether any party has approached him to join it, he replied in the negative.

Later in an interview with Radio Newsreel, Mr Reddy said it is possible that he may join the Congress-I. In his letter to the Congress president, Mr Brahmananda Reddy criticized the functioning of the AICC [All India Congress Committee] and said that he is resigning from the party because he apprehends sabotage of his election.

COMMUNIST PARTY COMMENTS ON LAW AND ORDER, IRAN

BK241622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India has disapproved the party chairman, Mr Dange's, action in sending a congratulatory telegram to Mr Bahuguna on his joining the Congress-I. The party's Central Executive Committee in a communique told Mr Dange that his action is against the party's stand and harms its efforts to unite anti-authoritarian and anti-communal forces in the coming poll.

In a resolution the Committee expressed its serious concern over the deteriorating law and order situation in some parts of Assam. It called for effective steps to identify foreigners in the electoral rolls and remove all confusion.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi today, the party's general secretary, Mr C. Rajeshwar Rao, referred to the serious drought in various parts of the country and said all parties and mass organizations should join together to provide relief. He said the executive has sharply denounced the U.S. plan for military intervention in Iran.

Dange Resigns

BK261241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Mr S.A. Dange has resigned from the chairmanship of the Communist Party of India and the Central Executive Committee. UNI [United News of India] reports that Mr Dange today sent a telegram to this effect to the general secretary of the party, Mr C. Rajeshwar Rao. Mr Dange's action follows criticism of him by the party for sending a congratulatory telegram to Mr H.N. Bahuguna when he joined the Congress-I.

LOK SABHA, ASSEMBLY ELECTION SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

BK250433 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The election commission has announced the schedule for the elections to the Lok Sabha and the legislative assemblies of Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. A presidential notification will be issued on the third of next month. The last date for filing nominations for the Lok Sabha has been fixed as the 10th of next month. Scrutiny will take place on the 11th and withdrawal of nominations will be allowed till the 13th. The entire process of the elections will be completed by the 10th of January. This timetable is common for all the 542 parliamentary constituencies.

The general elections to the legislative assemblies and the pending byelections to the legislative assemblies of various states and union territories except Gujarat will also be held along with the elections to the Lok Sabha. As already reported 11 states will have a 2-day poll on the 3rd and 6th of January. These are Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. All other states and union territories will have a 1 day poll. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and West Bengal polling will take place on the 6th of January while the other 16 states and union territories will have gone to the polls ealier on the 3rd of January.

BAHUGUNA, MUSLIM COMMUNITY LEADER SUPPORT MRS GANDHI

BK211317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Mr H.N. Bahuguna [leader of Congress for Democracy] has formally announced the merger of the Congress for Democracy with the Congress-I. The imam of Jama Masjid, Delhi, Syed Abdullah Bukhari, has also declared that he would support the Congress-I, which, in his view, is the only organization giving hope of strengthening the secular base and integrity of India. The announcement was made at a joint news conference at Mr Bahuguna's residence in New Delhi this morning.

Mr Bahuguna said the role he plays in the Congress-I will be decided by the party. He had not bargained for any position, but he would be a crusader for promoting a democratic, socialist and secular value system. He pledged to strengthen the Congress-I to make it an effective intrument to fight against the forces of disintegration and opportunism, as he put it.

The imam's decision to support Mrs Ghandhi follows several rounds of discussion ending with a letter from her last night. The letter, which was released to the press, said that the Congress-I would safeguard the rights of the minorities including Muslims and Christians and insure their effective participation in all spheres of national life. Their educational institutions would be given full protection. The letter said that all necessary measures would be taken to prevent communal riots including the formation of a peace corps composed of all communities. There should be no interference in Muslim personal law and the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim university would be restored. Mrs Gandhi also said that equitable employment opportunities would be insured to the minorities in government services including the law and order and the security personnel. Referring to Asam, Mrs Gandhi said that no Indian citizen regardless of his religion should be treated as a foreigner and force to leave the country.

The imam expressed the hope that the Congress-I would carry out these reforms. Mr Bahuguna maintained the Congress-I is functioning in a democratic manner from what he saw during the last few days. He said the blame for what happened in the past rests on the people who kept quiet when crucial decisions were taken.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON NUCLEAR OPTIONS, CIA

BK211110 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr C. Subramanium, has reafirmed his view that the country should keep its nuclear options open. Talking to newsmen in Madras, he said that it is his personal view that India should keep its options open particularly when neighboring countries are developing nuclear capability with the assistance of powers who are not very friendly toward us. We have our own means to know what is happening in neighboring countries, he said.

Mr Subramanium declined to comment on the alleged CIA connection of a minister in Mrs Indira Gandhi's cabinet during the Bangladesh war. He said that it shows how low the politics of the country has descended.

NEPAL

AFP: STUDENTS STORM BRITISH GURKHA RECRUITMENT CENTER

OW232026 Hong Kong AFP in English 2020 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Katmandu, Nov. 23 (AFP)--About 400 Nepalese students stormed the British Gurkha recruitment center at Pokhaa, 215 kms (130 miles) west of here on Tuesday. The students shouted slogans demanding an end to the recruitment of Nepalese in the British Army.

The British Embassy here confirmed about this attack by students believed to be pro-communist. Official sources here said that the students caused minor damage to the recruitment centre before they were dispersed by the police.

The Indian and British Governments have been recruiting Nepalese Gukhkas in their armies under the 1947 Isstri-Patite agreement between Nepal-India and Britain. Until 1972, there were about 15,000 Nepalese Gurkhas in the British Army. The number was reduced to 6,000 after 1976.

Recently local politicians repeatedly demanded the end to Nepalese joining the British and Indian Armies. They called for the use of local manpower in the country's development.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATE VISIT

Received by King

BK211729 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king granted audience to the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, at the royal palace this afternoon. The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, was present on the occasion. Also present on the occasion were the deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Mr (Ko Liyo); director Mr (Song Chon); the Chinese ambassador, Mr Peng Guangwei; and the royal Nepalese ambassador to China, Mr Yadu Nath Khanal.

Meets Prime Minister

BK211730 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, called on the prime minister, Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, at Singha Darbar [words indistinct] in Katmandu today.

The Chinese dignitary was with the Prime Minister Mr Thapa for about (50) minutes. Talking to newsmen after the meeting, prime minister Mr Thapa said various topics of bilateral interest were discussed (?with the Chinese minister). The talks were held in a very cordial manner, said Mr Thapa.

Mr Huang Hua, (?speaking) to newsmen immediately after the statement by the prime minister, said Nepal and Chinese sides on the occasion expressed satisfaction at growing development of relations between the two countries. He said he also conveyed regards of the Chinese premier, Mr Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Li Xiannian, and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping to the prime minister. He added that the signing of the border protocol has further proved that there exists a boundary line of peace and friendship and close relations of cooperation between Nepal and China.

In the morning Mr Huang Hua signed the visitor's book at the Naranhiti royal palace. Earlier, he visited [words indistinct] Darbar Hall of Lalitpur district.

The Foreign Minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, hosted a reception in honor of the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, at the Foreign Ministry this evening. Present at the reception were former prime ministers, ministers, heads of diplomatic missions and other distinguished guests.

Departs Katmandu

BK241520 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, left Katmandu today after completing the 5-day official visit to Nepal. The foreign minister, K.B. Shahi, was at the Tribhuvan international airport to accord Huang Hua a warm sendoff. Also present on the occasion were the office bearers of the Nepal-China friendship association and the Nepal-China cultural council.

Talking to newsmen prior to his departure, Mr Huang described his visit as a complete success. Mr Huang expressed the confidence that (?with) efforts from both sides the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will grow.

Exchange of views during the visit, he said, has further deepened mutual understanding and friendly relations between Nepal and China. The foreign minister, K.B. Shahi, told newsmen that he agreed to his Chinese counterpart's description of the visit as a complete success.

PAKISTAN

STUDENTS STAGE BRIEF ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION IN ISLAMABAD

NC261140 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 26 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Islamabad, Nov. 26 (AFP)--Universities and colleges in Islamabad and Rawalpindi, closed since last Wednesday's student attack on the U.S. Embassy here, today had their closure extended to next Sunday as some agitation continued.

Some students today held a brief demonstration calling for U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel to be charged with murder, and for 30,000 dollars compensation to be paid to the families of two demonstrators killed last Wednesday.

Also killed in last Wednesday's attack, in which the embassy was burned down, were two Americans and two Pakistani employees of the embassy. The attack followed rumours of U.S. involvement in the seizure of the Great Mosque at Mecca, Saudi Arabia, by gunmen the day before.

HAQ EXPRESSES SORROW OVER AIR CRASH IN SAUDI ARABIA

BK261722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] The interprovincial coordination committee meeting under the chairmanship of the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in Islamabad today expressed deep sorrow over the sad and tragic air crash near Jidda. It expressed heartfelt condolences to the families of the bereaved.

The meeting noted that according to the latest reports received from Saudi Arabia, there were indications that there were no survivors and that the bodies were not in a state to be transported to Pakistan or identified. It was, therefore, decided by the president that the bodies be buried in the Holy Land [in Saudi Arabia].

KARACHI CELEBRATES RECOVERY OF MOSQUE IN MECCA

BK270348 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] The interprovincial coordination committee meeting in Islamabad, under the chairmanship of the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has expressed a deep sense of relief at the restoration of the situation in the Khan al-Ka'bah and the president has decided to give 15 days remission to all the prisoners throughout the country as a thanksgiving gesture. It appreciated the efforts of the Saudi Government in effectively dealing with the situation created by the deviators and restoring the situation in the house of God.

EMBASSY IN SAUDI ARABIA RECEIPT OF STOLEN URANIUM

LD262211 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2057 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--The Pakistan Embassy in the kingdom [of Saudi Arabia] today refuted reports by news agencies that a truck carrying uranium from a French mining area in Niger has been hijacked and that the consignment was transferred to Libya and then to Pakistan.

In a statement the embassy said these reports are unfounded, and described them as being part of a distortion campaign by the Western information media against the Pakistan nuclear program for peaceful purposes.